The Bombay Gazette

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No. 12,100 New Series BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
*L VALETTA	4911	1000	L. Orman	23rd Sept.
—NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haselwood	30th "
*L BALLAARAT.	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	7th Oct.
M AUSTRALIA	3664	600	W. J. Nantes	14th "
* L. SHANNON	4189	800	J. S. Murray	21st "
—CATHAY	2983	500	M. de Horne	28th "
* L. ROME	5013	1000	W. Barratt	4th Nov.

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
VERONA	3116	600	F. Speck	16th Sept.
ANCONA	3128	600	J. P. Hassall	30th "
MALWA	2959	2500	G. W. Atkinson	11th Oct.
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	28th "
MIRZAPORE	3587	600	R. Harvey	11th Nov.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, Aug. 24, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th "	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. '88.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	4,000	17th September.
BISAGNO	4,000	15th October.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 29, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1887.
IMPERATOR (new)	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	7th Oct.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich	4,600	650	7th Nov.
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200	600	7th Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich	4,600	650	14th Sept.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Aug. 24, 1887

GYMKHANA BOUQUET.

A DELICATE ESSENCE, Extracted from the Sweetest Scented Flowers of the East, Æsthetically Blended.

Per bottle Rs. 2. Per box of 2 bottles Rs. 3-8.

NEW MOWN HAY.

THE familiar Scents wafted from England's fields, caught, concentrated and bottled, expressly for the handkerchief.

Per bottle Rs. 2. Per box of 2 bottles Rs. 3-8.

KEMP & CO., Ld.

KEMP'S SOLUBLE EXTRACTS.

FULL FLAVORED and highly concentrated, Specially for the manufacture of SYRUPS, ÆRATED WATERS, &c.

		Per 1 lb. bottle. Rs.	a.
Tonic Water Extract.		3	8
Ginger Ale	"	4	0
Gingerade	"	3	0
Lemonade	"	3	0
Orangeade	"	3	0
Raspberryade	"	3	0
Sarsaparilla	"	4	0

Soluble Gum Extract for producing a rich frothy head on all kinds of Syrups, Ærated Waters, &c. Per 1 lb. bottle Rs. 2-8.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE ORDERS.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

A PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

(Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 16th September 1887, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on MONDAY, 19th September, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat and Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "AFRICA," 1,554 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 14th September, at 5 p.m. calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on TUESDAY, the 6th October, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 28th September, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Sept. 13, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates*. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH
FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.

Per doz. Rs. 25 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC.

THIS popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored."

Price per doz Quarts, Rs. 10-12; Pints, Rs. 6.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER.
(IND COOPE & CO.'S)

Per dozen Qts	Rs.	5	4
Per dozen Pts	"	4	4
Per case of 3 dozen Qts	"	15	0
Per case of 6 dozen Pts	"	24	0

Bottled specially for TREACHER & Co., LD., who have been appointed Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY,
PHŒNIX BRAND.

THIS WHISKY has been imported for many years past by a few Gentlemen of Bombay for their own consumption, amongst whom it has attained a very considerable reputation.

The Whisky is the production of one of the oldest and largest Distilleries in the Highlands, which confines itself entirely to the distillation of this specially fine Spirit.

It is not a blend, and, therefore, there is no possibility of its varying in character.

It has an agreeable odour, and a fine, full, mellow flavour, which will be much appreciated by Connoisseurs.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, have been induced to import this genuine Old Highland Whisky with a view to its introduction into the Indian Market, feeling sure that it has only to be known to be appreciated.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.
CASH PRICE, Rs. 24 per doz.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANT,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

STANDARD AERATED WATERS.

KEMP & Co., Limited, have recently erected new machinery embodying the latest inventions for the production of superior Aërated Waters.

The perfect purity of these beverages is first secured by FILTRATION, then passing through COLUMNS OF GRANULAR CHARCOAL, and then a SECOND FILTRATION. The water thus purified has been analytically examined, and found in the most unfavourable seasons to be ABSOLUTELY FREED FROM ALBUMENOID NITROGEN. The water is then passed through machinery internally coated with silver and tin, where it receives its charge of gas, and from whence it is passed into the bottles without any organic or other contamination. Studious arrangements are also employed in the cleansing of the bottles, which, after being washed in several waters, are finally purified by placing over jets of pure water. NO CORKS ARE EVER USED A SECOND TIME.

The Company bottle Aërated Waters both in patent glass stoppered, and in ordinary bottles, the price of each being the same, and the following are the prices of the different beverages:—

	Dozen.
Soda-water (5 grains per bottle)	Rs. 0 12
Potash-water (as Pharmacopœia)	
Plain Aërated water	
Medicinal Soda-water (as Pharmacopœia)	" 1 0
Artificial Seltzer-water	
Lemonade	
Lithia Water	
Tonic-water	
Gingerale	
Gingerade	
Raspberryade	
Bottles charged extra, but allowed for on return	" 2 0

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 30 per Share for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1887, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 14th September, instant, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. to those Shareholders whose names shall stand on the Company's Register this day, on production of Share Certificates.

Applications for Dividend-Warrants to be made at the Office of N. M. Wadia, Esq., 4 and 5, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

By Order of the Board,
R. K. CAMA,
Secretary.
Victoria Bunder, Colaba, Bombay, 10th Sept. 1887.

FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDIES,

THESE fine Brandies from their very superior quality have now taken rank in public estimation with such well-known brands as Hennessy, Exshaw, &c.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old, per dozen	Rs.	61	0
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-labelled Brandy," per dozen	"	36	0

This celebrated Brandy, the well-known Heart Labelled, is specially distinguished for its delicate aroma and the fine and full, yet soft and mellow flavour, which is so characteristic of a superior Cognac fully matured by age.

00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a Choice Matured Spirit, per dozen	"	32	0
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy, per dozen	"	28	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S COGNACS,

SHIPPED in five qualities, older and more mature than the generality of Brandies shipped to India.

Four stars..Rs. 41-0. Three stars..Rs. 36-0.
Two stars... " 33-0. One star ... " 30-0.
Monogram Rs. 27-0.

A parcel of sample bottles forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.

The Brandies are supplied in Jars containing two or four gallons.

SEASON 1887-1888.
FRENCH CAMBRIC SHIRTINGS OXFORD SHIRTINGS.

WE have a splendid selection of the above fashionable Shirtings of BEST FRENCH MANUFACTURE. Very neat and new designs

Made to measure. Rs. 33 for ½ doz.

Also a large assortment of BEST SCOTCH OXFORD SHIRTINGS, all the new stripes and checks. This material is eminently suitable for Monsoon Wear

Made to measure. Rs. 36 for ½ doz.

We Guarantee Perfect Fit and Workmanship. Patterns and Self-measurement Forms Post free on application.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
SHIRTMAKERS AND HOSIERS,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

CHAMPAGNE.

JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."

A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

	Cash	Credit.
Per dozen quarts	Rs. 33 0	Rs. 36 0
Per 2 dozen pints	" 36 0	" 39 0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
THORPE & Co.,

HAVE a nice selection of CLOTHS suitable for wear during the PRESENT SEASON, consisting of Blue and Black Diagonal Coatings, West of England Broad Cloths, Fancy Suitings, Trouserings, Whip-Cords, Bedford Cords, Cotton Cords, Ulster Cloths, and all Materials for Riding and Shikar.

DRESS SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
SUPERFINE WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD CLOTH, very light in texture, lined Silk throughout. Suit complete	80	0
SUPERFINE BROAD CLOTH, very thin, comfortable wear	95	0
EXTRA THIN AND LIGHT CASHMERE	75	0
VERY FINE THIN TWILLS, made in correct style and finish	85	0
SUPERIOR DITTO DITTO, richly lined and finished	95	0
LIGHT OVERCOAT	40	0

MORNING & VISITING COATS.

RIBBED AND DIAGONAL COATINGS, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all Wool, best West of England ...Rs. 36 to	37	0
VEST Do. Do. ...Rs. 11-8 to	13	8
FROCK COATS, BLUE or BLACK DIAGONAL, or MATT, nice substance and well finished	50	0
VESTS IN WHITE, Grey, Drab or Slate, to wear with above	8	8

TROUSERS.

FANCY ANGOLAS, Shepherd's Plaids ...Rs. 15 to	18	0
FANCY ANGOLAS, Checks, Plain Shades and Fancy Stripes, thoroughly shrunk. Per pair ...Rs. 15 to	18	0

SAC OR LOUNGE SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
SINGLE BREASTED, well finished best Cheviots, or Tweeds ...from Rs. 36 to	43	0
VEST to MATCH ...from Rs. 9 to	11	0
SAC COAT and TROUSERS, from best Yarn dyed Blue Serges..Rs. 34 to	36	0

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.

BEST BEDFORD CORD, all shades of colour, Riding Trousers	24	0
BREECHES	23	0
WHIPCORD in several shades of colour, suitable for hard wear, Riding Trousers or Breeches	23	0
BEST DRAB COTTON CORD RIDING TROUSERS or BREECHES	16	0
MOFUSSIL or SHIKARING FLAX SUITS, strong Brown and Heather Mixture, warranted to turn Spear Grass. Suit.	14	0

CRICKETING AND BOATING SUITS.

BEST SAXONY TWILLED FLANNEL, thoroughly shrunk, Coat and Trousers	30	0
WHITE SAXONY FLANNEL SHIRTS	8	8

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MARCKS' "CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.

NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE and best value for the money.

Rs. 30 AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a CHEAP, WELL-FINISHED TIME-PIECE for Camp use, we have now manufactured a SOUND RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap	3½ in.	Rs. 30
Ditto ditto	5 in.	" 35

BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES 8 DAYS IN ANY POSITION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY,
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite the Clock Tower.

POONA,
No. 1, East Street,
Opposite Napier Hotel.

TEAS—KANGRA VALLEY.

THE HOLTA COMPANY'S Teas, for which we are SOLE AGENTS, have taken the highest place at Tea sales in the Calcutta Market for years, and gained the Gold Medal and a First Class Certificate at the late Exhibition in Calcutta.

BROKEN LEAF.
A very good cheap tea.
Per lb., As. 10.
PLANTATION MIXTURE.
Yields a strong liquor of good flavour.
Per lb., As. 14.
FAMILY MIXTURE.
Good flavour and strength, strongly recommended.
Per lb., Re. 1-2.

HOLTA MIXTURE.
Fragrant, pungent, and full cup.
Per lb., Re. 1-6.
PEKOE.
Fragrant, strong cup, rich liquor.
Per lb., Re. 1-4.
PEKOE DUST.
A very choice small tea.
Per lb., Re. 1-0.

ORANGE PEKOE.
Very fragrant, full rich cup.
Per lb., Re. 1-8.
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE.
A high class tea of choice fragrance.
Per lb., Rs. 2-8.
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE.
The choicest possible pickings.
Per lb., Rs. 3-8.

PHILLIPS & CO. LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.

Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.

SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

WHISKY—SCOTCH & IRISH.

		Per dozen.	
CARLTON, 11 years old, Really the finest imported	Rs.	41	0
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky	"	37	0
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND	"	37	0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S, in square bottles	"	28	8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet	"	26	8
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, Patented bottles	"	26	0
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET	"	24	4
DUBLIN WHISKY DISTILLERY CO., three Shamrocks	"	29	8
Do. do. one Shamrock	"	27	4
FINE OLD, our own blend	"	26	0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NEW CROP! FRESH STOCK! OF CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

MANUFACTURED of Choicest Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, carefully selected from the NEW SEASON'S CROP, to the high class quality of which he would respectfully draw the special attention of SMOKERS,

The different Brands held in stock are all *specialities*, of superb finish, Guaranteed quality, and PERFECT CONDITION, and Mr. Neuberg is confident that they will meet that approval from connoisseurs he has always studied to indulge.

CHEROOTS.

		Per 1,000	Per 100
THOMSON'S PRIME		Rs. 22 0	Rs. 2 8
Do.	No. 1	" 19 0	" 2 2
DAWSON'S PRIME		" 20 0	" 2 4
Do.	No. 1	" 18 0	" 2 0
PASHAS	No. 1	" 20 0	" 2 4
Do.	No. 2	" 18 0	" 2 0
NONPAREIL		" 15 0	" 1 12

CIGARS.

		Per 1,000	Per 100
HAVANNAHS,	No. 1	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 2 12
Do.	No. 2	" 22 0	" 2 8
Do.	No. 3	" 18 0	" 2 0
REGALIAS		" 25 0	" 2 12

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity!!
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines!!
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes!!

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS:

"VERY SUPERIOR."	Rs. 20 0	"LONDON PARTICULAR."	Rs. 30 8
"PALE DRY."	" 22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL."	" 38 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	" 24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL."	" 43 0
"EAST INDIA."	" 30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS."	" 50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF P.O.O.

Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
32, APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET, FORT,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

From SIR WM. DAVIES.

Col. Sir Wm. and Lady Davies stayed two days in the Great Western Hotel and were very comfortable.

I was most comfortable while staying for 10 days at the Great Western Hotel. Servants very attentive.

F. A. DAVY, M.D.,
I. N., Medical Staff.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AFTERNOON CONCERT.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, 14TH SEPTEMBER.
IN THE TOWN HALL,
in aid of
THE BUILDING FUND
of the
CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL,
to commence at 5-30 p.m.

PROGRAMME

1. Organ Solo... "Offertoire in G." .... Wely. MR. WILLIAMS
2. Song .... "The Reason Why" .... Blumenthal. MRS. DIXON.
3. Song .... "Blow Bugle Blow" ...... Oakley. MRS MACMILLAN.
4. Glee .... "O, who will o'er the Downs" .... Pearsall.
5. Song .... "Nazareth" with Organ Accompaniment .... Gounod. LADY MCRLAND.
6. Trio .... "Three Little Maids from School" (The Mikado) .... Sullivan. MRS. ANDERSON, MRS. DIXON, MRS. WILLIAMS.
7. Song .... "Waiting for the King" Moir. MR. DIXON.
8. Song .... "Jock O' Hazledean" MRS. MACMILLAN.
9. Glee .... "Old Daddy Longlegs" .. Macirone.

Reserved Seats .... Rs. 2 | Admission .... Re.
Tickets may be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

REQUIRED the Services of an Active Retired Native Officer of the British Service or Police as Foue Officer, or Commandant, of the Small Pulton and Risala of the Rajpipla State. Must be able to do Office work as well as Out-door work.

E. V. STACE, Lt.-Col.,
Joint Administrator, Rajpipla State.
Nandode, 2nd September, 1887.

TO BE LET, from 1st November or December next, the very desirable and commodious SHOP in Meadow Street, Fort, at present in the occupation of Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. The entire flooring is Mintontiled, the frontage is very attractive and fixed with large plate glasses. For rent and other particulars,

Apply to P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

GEYER AND Co., Limited.
NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at No. 1, Hornby Row, on Saturday the 24th inst at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report with Statement of the Operations of the Company for the first six months ending 30 June, 1887.
2. To elect three Directors in the place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as may be brought forward.

By Order of the Board,
H. A. GEYER,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 13 Sept. 1887

TO BE ISSUED IMMEDIATELY
COMPLETE SOLUTION OF PROBLEMS
IN
LARDEN'S HEAT.
BY
WM. MENZIES ALEXANDER, M. A., B. Sc.,
WILSON COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

THIS work is designed to aid Previous Students in preparing for the University Examinations. While it will prove useful to students generally, to those who have to pursue their studies in private it will be found invaluable. In addition to the problems in the text book there have been appended above 100 original problems, giving the work an independent value. Orders for the above will now be received

by RAMCHANDRA GOVIND,
Manager to Mrs. RADHABAI ATMARAM SAGOON,
Bookseller, Publisher &c.,
No. 135, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS, AND NEWS AGENTS.

NEW BOOKS.—NETT CASH.

	Rs.	a.
Borderland, by Jesse Fothergill	4	2
Idiot, by Fedor Dostoieffsky	4	2
Alexia, by Eleanor C. Price	4	2
Cruel Enigma, by Paul Bourget	2	6
Ring of Gyges, Some Passages in the Life of Francis Neville, by C. W. Lisle	4	2
Germinie Lacerteux, by Edmond and Jules De Goncourt	4	2
Bi-Metallic Question, by Samuel Smith	1	12
Table Decoration, by William Low	4	2
Yoke of the Thorah, by Sidney Luska	2	6
Elementary Flower Painting, with Eight Coloured Plates	2	2
Electricity and Health	2	6
Anatomy of Pattern, by L. F. Day	2	6
Cotton Student's Manuel, by R. Cunliffe	1	6
Commoner Diseases and Accidents to Life and Limb, by M. M. Basil	1	12
Dramatic Notes: A year Book of the Stage, by A. Brereton	1	6
Playing with Fire, by James Grant	1	6
Midsummer Madness, by A. T. Pask	0	11
With the Unchanged, by R. Dowling	0	11
Danver's Jewels	0	11
Ben D'ymion and Other Parodies, by H. F. Lester	0	11
Two Sweet Sisters and other Tales, by C. K. Ross	0	11
Health Lectures for the People, Vol X.	0	11
Sardoval A Tale of Society, by P. Le Roux	0	11
Hibernian Night's Entertainments, by Sir S. Ferguson	0	11
Gynæcological Operations; by A. H. G. Doran	10	6
Too Curious; by E. J. Goodman	4	2
Allan Quatermain; by H. Rider Haggard	4	2
Historical Geography of the British Colonies; by C. P. Lucas	3	2
Nasal Polypus, with Neuralgia, Hay Fever, and Asthma in relation to Ethmoiditis; by E. Woakes	3	2
Village Tragedy; by M. L. Woods	2	6
Ambulance Sermons; by J. A. Austin	3	8
First Lessons in Science; by J. W. Colenso	0	11
Hills and Valleys	1	6
Fortunes of Maurice O'Donnell; by James Murphy	1	6
Lays and Lyrics; by Hugh Conway	0	11
Bubbles; by A. M. Lockyer	2	6
Little Zoo; by W. Clark Russell (Low's Colonial Libry)	1	6
Dragonnades; by E. Gilliat (Low's Colonial Liby)	1	6
Wheat and Tares; by H. S. Cunningham	0	11
Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, No. IX. of 1887, with Notes and Appendices; by G. F. Travers Drapes	10	0
Food Adulteration and its Detection; by J. P. Battershall	10	6
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide, August.	2	6
Bombay Army List, September	1	0
Family Herald, Vol LVIII	3	2
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine January to June 1887	4	8
Bow Bells, Vols 46	3	8
Graphic Jubilee Celebration Number	1	0
Little Folks, Vol 25	3	8
Girls, Own Paper, Summer Number	0	5
Illustrated London News, Summer Number (Two Coloured Plates)	1	0
Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye Diseases, by S. S. Lawrance	0	4
Homward Bound; Description of a Voyage from Bombay to London, by Rev. W. D H. Ellison	0	8

COOPER, MADON and Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE Undersigned in thanking their numerous Customers for their Liberal Patronage during the late Mr. ABDOOL RAHMAN MINIE'S connection with them, beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their Business will be carried on as hithertofore under the immediate care of our Mr. SULLIMAN ABDOOL WHED.

All oders will receive prompt attention.

ABDOOL RAHMAN MINIE & Co.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SOCIETY will be held, in the Upper Hall, on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 5-30 p.m., when it is hoped all Members will endeavour to be present.

Business:—SUBMISSION of the ACCOUNTS and REPORT for 1886-87.

J. YOUNG,
Honorary Secretary.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF
THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*.
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

THE WATERBURY

JUBILEE WORD
COMPETITION.
PRIZES AMOUNTING TO
Rs. 1,000
WILL BE DISTRIBUTED
ON FEBRUARY 1st, 1888,
TO THOSE HOLDERS OF
WATERBURY WATCHES
PURCHASED AFTER 1ST AUGUST AND
BEFORE DECEMBER 31st, 1887

Who find the greatest number of words which may be formed out of the letters contained in "WONDERFUL WATERBURY."

Only words in the English language will be admitted, and must be contained in Webster's Condensed Dictionary, 1886 edition. The dictionary may be obtained, post free, from THACKER and Co., Ld., BOMBAY, price Rs. 2-12-0.

Conditions of competition may be had at the office of the Company. Coupon entitling holder to compete will be sent with each Watch—

1st Prize	... ...	Rs. 500
2nd „	... ...	„ 200
3rd „	... ...	„ 100
20 Prizes	... ...	„ 10 each.

THE WATERBURY

Rs. 8-8. Rs. 8-8.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

Do not be deceived by glowing advertisements into purchasing worthless handmade Swiss Watches under fancy names, when you can buy a 'WATERBURY'

Made by Machinery,
Uniform in Quality.
Simple in Construction,
Repaired for a Rupee or less.

AMERICA *VERSUS* SWITZERLAND,
Machinery beats cheap labour.

THE WATERBURY still increases in popularity, notwithstanding the puffing advertisements and impudent assertions of disappointed watch jobbers who make a living out of exorbitant charges for repairs.

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TESTIMONIALS BY TENS OF THOUSANDS.

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The proof of the watch is in the going.

THE "WATERBURY"
JUBILEE PUZZLE
Price one Anna.

May be had of all our Agents for the Watch. Wholesale at Rs. 5-4 per Gross.

140,000 sold in London in three days, for one penny each.

The Waterbury may be obtained of dealers throughout the country from

SOUNDY & CO., Limited, Bombay.
PRICE RS. 8-8.

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ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Chains in all patterns for the Waterbury, from One Rupee Four Annas to Four Rupees.

Warranted equal in appearance to Gold and Silver, and will stand acids.

NOTICES.

GENUINE JOB CIGARETTE PAPER of JEAN BARDOU. To check the increasing sale of fraudulent imitations of JOB'S Cigarette Paper so highly appreciated by smokers, and to enable retail dealers to purchase the genuine article at wholesale prices, I have instituted a Depot of my Cigarette Papers at Messrs. S. NARAEN & Co., at Bombay.

JEAN BARDOU,
Original Manufacturer of JOB.
Sole Agent for India—L. H. RICHY, 66, Rue Lafayette, PARIS.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Elphinstone Circle.

"BAHADUR" CHEROOTS.

SPECIAL MERITS of which are—

(1.) That imported Java tobacco is used as covering leaf, thereby allaying the great pungency of the Indian tobacco.
(2.) That only the finest leaf is used in the Manufacture.
(3.) That the very tight rolling—one of the great drawbacks of Indian Cheroots—is avoided.
(4.) That there is complete uniformity in quality.

Price for No. 1 .... Rs. 29 nett per 1,000.
Do. „ „ 2 .... „ 27 „ „ „
Do. „ „ 3 .... „ 26 „ „ „

These Cheroots can be obtained wholesale from Messrs. McDOWELL & Co., Madras, D. MACROPOLO, Agent in Bombay, or of any Merchants.

SCOTT & Co, M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

PATRONISED BY GOVERNMENT. INDIAN BLUE BLACK INK prepared by HAKIM ABDOOL KARIM. Manufactured on a new principle, the acknowledged superiority of which has gained the approval after a careful Analysis of the Government; and which has for its surpassing merit been introduced in all the Government Offices as well as in the G. I. P and B. B. and C. I Railway Companies, Mills, &c. It possesses every quality requisite to produce a good writing liquid. A trial is urgently solicited, when it will unquestionably be found a most efficient preparation.

Large size Bottles per dozen .... Rs. 6
Small „ „ „ .. .. Rs. 3-8
Retail Large size per Bottle .... Annas 9
„ Small „ „ .... Annas 5
To be had at No. 113, Kolsa Molla, Pydhouni, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
WROUGHT-IRON FISH PLATES FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, Offers for the purchase of Wrought-Iron Fish Plates in quantities up to an aggregate of 700 tons, weighed over and delivered on the spot. Cash before delivery.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made on the Company's Form and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 10 per ton, up to a maximum of Rs. 500.

The material may be seen upon application to the Acting Wharf Superintendent, Wari Bunder, Mazagon, and forms of Tender obtained from the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 1st Sept. 1887.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries.
3, ChurchGate Street, Fort.

FOR SALE—

4196 yards Portable Steel Rails, 14 lbs. per yard, with Iron Sleepers, Fish-Bolts and Fish-plates. For 2 feet gauge.
880 yards ditto ditto without Sleepers.
8 Sets Points and Crossings for the above.
6 Front Tip Wagons.
2 Side Tip do.
All the above very little used.
ALSO
3 Holman's Patent Pumps in good working order, with India-rubber Hose and Copper Nozzle.
1 Double Purchase Crab Winch to lift 4 tons direct from barrel.
1 Single Purchase ditto to lift 2 tons do.
6 Field Officers' Tents, each Rs. 50.
1 Jubbulpore Single Pole Tent, 16' by 16', with Dharries, Chicks and Pardas complete, Rs. 350.
2 Single Pole Hill Tents, each Rs. 100.
2 10 inch Dumpy Levels, very little used, each Rs. 250.
2 14 feet Leveling Staves, each Rs. 35.
2 Screw Jacks, to lift 12 tons.
Apply to

KIRBY THOMPSON & Co.,
Bhopal.

NOTICE.
SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the MYROBALAN collection of the Southern Circle forests for the season 1887-88, which is estimated at:—

IN BELGAUM.

Khanapur Taluka .... 4,000 } Forest Depots on
Belgaum Taluka .... 1,700 } road-sides.
Total 5,700
Khandies of 560lbs. each.

IN KANARA.

Northern Division of Kanara .... 2,000 } Kadra, Kumta and
Central Division of Kanara .... 400 } Honawar
Southern Division of Kanara .... 2,200 } Bunder Depots.
Total 4,600
Khandies of 560lbs. each.

2. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the Undersigned. Tenders should reach him by the 10th of October 1887.

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, S.C.
Conservator's Office, Southern Circle, Belgaum, 3rd September, 1887.

NOTICE.
BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

THE Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay hereby invites TENDERS for the supply of CAST-IRON and ZINC VENTILATING SHAFTS.

The drawings can be seen at the Office of the Undersigned, where also can be obtained printed copies of the conditions of the contract on payment of Rs. 5 per copy.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a receipt from the Controller of Municipal Accounts showing that the sum of Rupees Four hundred in cash (or the equivalent in either Indian Government Paper or Bombay Municipal Debentures) has been deposited with him as earnest money.

Tenders must be duly signed, enclosed in sealed covers, addressed to F. L. CHARLES, Esquire, C.S., Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, and delivered at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner not later than noon on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of October 1887.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.

RIENZI WALTON,
Executive Engineer Municipality.
Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, Bombay, 17th August, 1887.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

CARIMBHOY JEEWAJEE,

GENERAL MERCHANT.

SUPPLIER OF PUBLIC WORKS, MUNICIPALITY AND RAILWAY REQUISITES.
CARPENTERS', ENGINEERING, & SMITHS' TOOLS
RULES—BOX, IVORY, AND STEEL.
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GARDEN IMPLEMENTS AND PUMPS.
HOLLOWARE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
&c., &c., &c.,
DOOR FIXTURES AND FASTENINGS, IN ALL VARIETIES.
10, LOHAR CHAWL, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... [illegible]
RESERVE FUND .... [illegible]

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted from through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, December 12, 1885.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL...... £ 548,900.
REST...... .... „ 132,412.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ .... 4 per cent. „

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

NOTICES

TO LET, for the Season, "Craig Hall," "Monastry Bird's Nest," "Mulbry Cottage," "Rose Cottage," Mahableshwar. Apply to

HUREE RAOJEE,
VISHNU MAHADEO NAMJOSHI,
Executors of the Estates of the late Lieut-Col. J. Affleck, Somwarpeit, Poona.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

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DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories, Colinderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
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SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer.

THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at,

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!

MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS)

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIEL DEFY COMPETITION.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

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GAS MACHINES.
For 150 to 250 lights.

Unprecedentedly Cheap. An opportunity for Rajahs, Municipalities, &c.

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CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies. Manufactures Crystal Chandeliers, Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Agents for India.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.

Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS, case of 4 dozens .... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS do. 8 do. .... „ 2-12 „

F. FISCHER & CO.

PRINTING INK.

THE Best and Cheapest in the Market, suitable for fine and rough work. Barrels of 50 lbs. Rs. 15.

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A WANT OF THE TIMES EFFICIENTLY SUPPLIED BY

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OR INSTANTANEOUS COPYIST,

FOR multiplying copies of Circulars, Notices, Examination Papers, Price Current Lists, Designs, &c. No trained skill required in its use. No press required. Any description of paper may be used. From 50 to 80 facsimile copies may be struck off in a few minutes, and immediately after use of one purpose is available for another. It is supplied in single and double cases, being made to separate, so that each can be worked singly.

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				Single.	Double.
No. 1	Octavo	size	9″ by 5″	...Rs. 7-8	Rs. 12-8
„ 2	Quarto	„	11″ by 9″	... „ 13-0	„ 21-0
„ 3	Foolscap	„	14″ by 9″	... „ 16-8	„ 25-0
„ 4	Folio	„	18½″ by 12½″	... „ 27-0	„ 44-0

These prices include hinged outer wooden box, fitted with Bottle of Ink, Sponge, and packing charges.

Extra Bottles of Ink, Re. 1 and 1-8 each. Full instructions accompany each Multiscriptor.

Remittance must accompany each order, or instructions to send by V. P. Post.

N. B.—Our Multiscriptor is now universally used all over Southern India, British Burma, and the Straits by Government Officials.

ORR & BARTON,
South Parade, Bangalore.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—

	Per case of 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	Per case of 2 doz. Pts. Rs.
SPARKLING HOCK	33	36
STILL HOCKS.—		
1 Laubenheimer	14	17
2 Deidesheimer	16	19
3 Geisenheimer	17	20
4 Rudesheimer	25	28
Moselblumchen	16	..
Graacher (Mosel)	18	..
CLARETS.—		
1 St. Julien	10	...
2 Pauillac Medoc	10	...
3 St. Julien Medoc	12	...
4 St. Christoly	...	13
5 St. Estephe	14	...
6 St. Emilion	15	...
7 St. Estephe (Old)	18	...

BEER.—
Pilsener, per case of 4 doz. Quarts, Rs. 22
„ „ 8 doz. Pints „ 31

TERMS—NETT CASH.
Apply to
BREUL & Co.,
Bombay, 28, Meadow Street.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 56 0	
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	„ 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	„ 52 0	„ 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 58 0	„ 60 0
From Messrs. Deutz and Geldermann Ayen. Champagne.		
Goldlack, Extra	Rs. ..	„ 47 0
STILL HOCKS. From J. M. Pabstmann, Sohn, Mayence. SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Geisenheimer	„ 17 0	...
Niersteiner	„ 19 0	...
Leibfrauenmilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	...	...
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Johanisberger	„ 35	..
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Suterne	Rs. 20 0	..
PORT WINES. From J. W. Burmester, Oporto.		
Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine „ „	„ 22 0	...
Very fine „ „	„ 27 0	...
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port.	„ 38 0	...
CLARETS. From Messrs. H. & C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.		
Chateau de Francs	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	„ 14 0	...
Les Canons	„ 16 0	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	...
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	...
Chateau Le Roc St Estephe	„ 21 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	„ 23 0	...
Chateau Mauvesin	„ 27 0	...
From Munzer & Fils.		
Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0	...
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	...
Chateau Larose	„ 28 0	...
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Cru de Barreyre	„ 16 0	...
From J. Roemer & Sohn, Wien.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Roemer	„ 16 0	...
From Franz Scarvasy.		
Carlowitz	Rs. 12 0	...
From Brandenburg Freres, Bordeaux.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
„ Red Bar	„ 12 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Larose	„ 20 0	„ 22 0
BRANDY.		
H. Montroe's Three Stars	Rs. 17 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	„ 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars, from Munzer and Fils	„ 25 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	„ 27 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	„ 30 0	
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	„ 35 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy	„ 37 0	
BURGUNDY. From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	„ 28 0	
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 25 0	
„ **	„ 23 0	
Ben Cruachan's Blend *	„ 21 0	

BEER.	Per doz. qts.	Per doz. pts
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	„ 5	..
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
Marburg's Pilsner Beer	„ 5 4	„ 3 4
Grimm's	„ 5 0	..
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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm [illegible] Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.
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Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

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9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

NOTICES.

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TALLOW.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of such quantities of Pure Clean Tallow as the Company may require from time to time during twelve months, commencing 1st November next. Estimated at 25 tons.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's form, Sealed, Superscribed, and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 500, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, 5th October next, after which hour no Tenders will be received.

Forms of Tenders can be obtained from the Undersigned.

A small sample of about 8 oz. of Tallow must accompany each Tender.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 12th September 1887.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the Lease of the several GOVERNMENT SALT WORKS mentioned below, situated in the Matunga Salt Taluka, together with the right to manufacture Salt therein for five years, viz., from the 15th November 1887 to the 14th November 1892:—

1. Sullemanshaw.
2. Shaikh Misri.
3. Rowli.
4. Vadala.
5. Siwri.

2. The Tenders may be for all or any one or more of the Works mentioned above.

3. They should be addressed to the Chief Account Officer of Customs, Salt and Opium, sealed and superscribed with the words "Tender for the Lease of Government Salt Works at Matunga," and should be delivered at the Custom House, Bombay, on or before the 1st November 1887.

4. Each Tender must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 500 as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

5. Tenders will be opened by the Chief Account Officer at NOON, on the 2nd November 1887, in the presence of any of the Tenderers who may attend, and their final disposal will rest with the Collector of Salt Revenue, who does not bind himself to accept the highest or any other Tender.

6. Persons whose offers may be accepted will be required, within seven days after receipt of notice of acceptance of their Tenders, to execute Leases in the usual form, copy of which may be seen at anytime during Office hours on application at the Collector's Office. They will also be required within the same period to deposit 25 per cent. of the amounts of their Tenders, which deposits will be held by the Collector as security for the due fulfilment of the terms of their agreements. In the event of any person whose Tender may be accepted failing to execute the Lease or to make the Deposit aforesaid within the period specified, the sum of Rs. 500 deposited by such defaulter at the time of delivering his Tender will be forfeited to Government.

7. The Lessee or Lessees of the Works will have to pay Municipal Rates leviable on the properties under Act III. of 1872, or any other Act or Acts in force.

W. PORTEOUS,
Acting Collector of Salt Revenue.
Camp Poona, 23rd August, 1887.

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BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Town Council, 3 p.m.
Concert in the Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 12th :—Nyanza (s), from Zanzibar ; Purulia (s), Bushreh ; Bryn Glas (s), Newport ; and Clan Munro (s), Moulmein.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Assam (s), for London ; and Chiltern (s), Aden, Malta and London.

The Prince's Dock.—The s s. Assam left the dock yesterday.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong per extra s. s. Amphitrite will be closed at the General Post Office at 3-30 p.m., to-day, 14th instant.

Mr. Kaikhusro Kaikobad Punthaki.—The friends of this young gentleman will be glad to learn that he has successfully passed his examination in "Moderations," at the Oxford University. He is now studying for the Bar.

Found Dead.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at the morgue, Camateepoora, touching the death of a Hindoo man, name unknown, who was found lying in a side drain in front of the Education Society's Press on Monday evening. Deceased appeared to be a man of 40 or 45 years of age. A battakie has been beaten through the town, but nobody came forward to identify the body. An open verdict was recorded.

Fatal Street Accident.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Kala Chowky Road, touching the death of Wanasee girl, aged 4 years. Deceased, who was the daughter of a labourer, was passing along the Kala Chowky Road, when endeavouring to cross a labour cart coming along, she was knocked down by the bullocks. One of the cart wheels went over her stomach, killing her on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Suicide.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at Worlee, touching the death of Mehee woman, aged 35 years. Deceased was the wife of a cultivator. She had been ill for the past two months with fever and cough. On Monday she was missed from her house, and subsequently her dead body was recovered from a well. There were no external marks of violence on the body, and a verdict of suicidal death by drowning was recorded.

Theft.—Feroze Barakua was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a copper dish, valued 8 annas, from the residence of Ismail Fazul Hoosein, a baker at Bhendy Bazaar Road, on Saturday last. The accused went to the shop of the complainant and purchased a loaf of bread, and whilst complainant's attention was drawn away to some work in an inner compartment, the accused walked away with the dish. He was arrested by the police soon after. On pleading guilty to the charge, and admitting one previous conviction, he was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Medical Success.—In the new batch of successful competitors for the Indian Medical Service, a complete list of whom we published in our yesterday's issue, appears the name of Dr. J. Orphino Pinto, L.M. & S., of the Bombay University, and a student of the Grant Medical College. Dr. Orphino took his degree in January 1883, and, after a laborious four years' practice of his profession, left Bombay for Edinburgh, where he qualified for the diplomas of L. R. C. P. and L. R. C. S., (Edin.), L. F. P. and L. F. S., (Glasg.), &c. Possessing the necessary qualifications, Dr. Pinto awaited the approaching competition, meanwhile taking up the appointment of Resident Surgeon and Lecturer to one of the English hospitals.

Committed to the Sessions.—Sulliman Moosa *alias* Sulliman Bickaree, against whom there appears a register of eleven previous convictions, was yesterday again brought up on remand before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and charged with housebreaking by night and theft of property consisting of currency notes and cash and sundry gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 180-6-0, belonging to Alibhoy Noorbhoy, living at Grant Road. The accused on the morning of the 29th ultimo, during the absence of the complainant, broke into his house and stole the property abovementioned. The matter being reported to the police, suspicion fell upon the accused, and on searching his premises, the whole of the property was found in his possession. The accused was committed for trial at the present Criminal Sessions.

Death from Opium.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Nowrozali Looftayali, aged 5 years. Deceased was the son of Loooftayali, a domestic servant in the employ of Aga Sha, and lived at his master's residence in Love Lane. The mother of the deceased was in the habit of giving her child (aged 18 months) opium daily. After doing so she left the child and the box containing the opium in the cradle, where the deceased also slept. On Monday deceased, while lying in the cradle, was found to be drowsy, and it was also found that the box of opium had been removed from under the pillow, and was lying near him open. The parents became alarmed, and took the child to Dr. Rozario, and as deceased was becoming worse, he was taken to the hospital. Here he died two hours after admission. A verdict that death was caused by opium was recorded.

A European Deserter.—Inspector F. Marshall, of the Marine Police, arrested a deserter named Frederick Alfred Kirkham, on the morning of Wednesday last, at Madame Donker's Hotel, on Popham's Broadway. The man was living at the hotel under the name of Langley. He was charged on Thursday last, at the Presidency Magistrates' Court, Black Town, and made a declaration to the effect that he belonged to the 2nd Durham Regiment, stationed at Poona, and that, on deserting, he took train for Madras and arrived here on the 13th ultimo, and obtained employment as a fitter in the Perambore Works. His Worship directed him to be made over to the Military authorities in Fort St. George. The man Kirkham is the individual who was co-respondent in the divorce suit, which came on for hearing early last month. The man Kirkham was batman to Captain Harrison. After the disposal of the suit, Mrs. Harrison appears to have made her way to Bangalore and, on hearing of Kirkham's arrival in Madras, at once joined him, representing herself as his sister, and passing off as such in the hotel on Popham's Broadway.—*Madras Times.*

The Hyderabad Coaching Club.—The *Pioneer* correspondent at Hyderabad telegraphs :—"The first regular meet of the Hyderabad Coaching Club took place on Sept. 9th, at the Public Rooms, Secunderabad, under the presidency of his Highness the Nizam. There were twenty-one coaches and drags : there would have been twenty-six, but the coaches of Sir Salar Jung, Vikar-ul-Umra, Munir-ul-Mulk, Fakir-ul-Mulk and others did not turn up. At five o'clock the procession started for the Bolarum Residency, where Mr. Cordery had invited a large party to meet the members. His Highness the President led the way in a yellow drag with four tip-top bays followed by his Excellency the Minister, who also drove a splendid team of bays. The 7th Hussars chestnut team was also tooled by Captain Hone, while Colonel Hawlins brought three chestnuts and a black, and Colonel Marshall a team of dapple greys. There were also Nawab Afzur Jung with bay cobs ; Nawab Mahub Yar Jung, bays ; the 3rd Madras Cavalry, greys ; the Hyderabad Contingent, and Nawabs Sasim Jung, Doolay Khan, Lack-ud-Dowla, Saef-ud-Dowla and others. Unfortunately, just before reaching the Residency, a heavy storm came on which spoilt the finish. The meet is worthy of notice, as this is, I believe, the only Coaching Club in India. Hyderabad is very peaceful now. There is a lull in the political world, for intriguers find they cannot disturb the serenity of his Highness and his Minister by pretending to discover mare's-nests and fomenting ill-feelings, and they are therefore settling down out of sight.

GRAEFENBERG
CATHOLICON.

An infallible remedy for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Cures WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY. This remarkable preparation is the only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women. Sold by

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

Price, Rs. 3-12 per bottle.

Many leading Physicians are using this Medicine in their Practice.

LECTURE AT THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

On Saturday evening last a second Lecture was delivered at the Indo-British Institution by the Rev. E. F. Brown of the Oxford Mission, at Calcutta, the subject being "The Emanicipation of the Conscience." The chair was taken by Professor J. T. Hathornthwaite. In spite of the heavy downfall of rain a considerable audience of native gentlemen was present.

After a few opening remarks by the Chairman, the Rev. E. F. Brown said that he wished to apply himself that evening to the question why conscience, so universally felt to exist, was yet so hindered in enforcing its behests? Moral evil—in other words disobedience to conscience—was (the Lecturer maintained) no mere accident of human life, but a universal fact of human experience. For example, there was reparation, it was true to be found for the faults which only too soon clouded the innocence of early childhood, but the conscience of a soul that had known no wrong could not be reproduced in that soul. The idea of sacrifice common to all the human race testified to a consciousness of sin to be expiated. Such a book as the Zend Avesta was largely penetrated with a kindred idea. Philosophy might explain the matter otherwise, but could not get rid of the underlying fact. It was sufficient however to appeal to the voice within man to establish the fact of moral evil without the help of Philosophy. The Law of the prevalence of moral evil, therefore, might be proved in the same way that all law was proved in the physical sphere—it was a great deduction from universally prevalent facts. It had to be recognised as a great massive force, and in proportion as religion could deal wisely and well with this massive force was it able to commend itself to the heart of man. Passing to his second point, the Lecturer asked, was it possible to trace the origin of the evil? In medical science a first step to be taken was if possible to 'localise' a disease. If it refused to be localised, it was something gained to acknowledge it a disease inherent in the system. A fault in coins affecting all the coins of one issue would bespeak a fault originated in the Mint as their source ; and so reflection obliges us to trace the existence of moral evil to its fountain-head, and, arguing that it is impossible that a good and beneficent God could create moral evil, and that it is necessary for the dignity of man and his supremacy over the rest of creation that he should be not merely just a wonderful machine, but endowed with attributes akin to God Himself—in fact, with free will to choose good and evil—to attribute the presence of moral evil in mankind to man's own act. It is moreover a universal law stamped upon creation from top to bottom that only life genarates like. This was the Christian explanation of original sin, which, however, the Lecturer could not expect his hearers to accept *because* it was such, but only so far as it was in harmony with facts. The great question, then, was, how could man be emancipated from this Law of Sin?—First, however, he would ask them to consider an analogy. It had been set forth in a recent book, as a scientifically ascertained fact that between each kingdom—the mineral vegetable and animal—there is a hard and fast dividing line, which could not be passed except by the one means of the lower being taken up into the life of the higher by the power of the kingdom above it. There was no such thing as spontaneous generation now acknowledged by science. And if it be true what had been stated before about the strict line of demarcation between the kingdoms, it would follow on the same analogy that man has no power of rising up to the spiritual kingdom, unless he be taken up into it by a power reaching down from that higher sphere. It required, in short, a new creation for man to rise up to God. Conscience is ever bidding us to do this and that, and we try to put ourselves under its law, but find ourselves unable to accomplish it. The very power to enable us to do it must be from God Himself. "Except a man be born again, he cannot see the Kingdom of God." We cannot but have infinite love and reverence for, and sympathy with religious systems trying to lead men to God, but if what the Lecturer had said that evening were sound, such religions began at the wrong end—they tried to go to God, whereas God must come down to men. This was in some degree the doctrine of the Hindu Avatars, but they broke down, in theory even, in this respect—that what was needed was not merely God becoming this or that man individually, but the entrance of God into *mankind* ! This claim was the one made by Christ. "I am come that ye might have life." This was the doctrine of the Christian Incarnation. If what had been said that evening were true, it was impossible that anything else could meet the need of human nature. "except a man be born again he cannot see the Kingdom of God." Here was the New Birth, here the New Life. Here might be found not political or intellectual liberty, but for the soul freedom and Salvation.

After a few words from the chairman, in which he proposed a vote of thanks to the Lecturer, and which was warmly responded to, the assembly dispersed.

THE CIVILIZATION OF THE EASTERN IRANIANS.

The *Academy* of Aug. 20, contains a valuable critique by Dr. G. W. West of Munich on the second volume of Dastur Darab Sanjana's English translation of Dr. Geiger's "Civilization of the Eastern Iranians," from which we give the following extracts :—

This concluding volume of an English translation from the German by a Parsee priest is likely to be as useful as its predecessor (noticed in the *Academy* of June 19, 1886) to the well-educated Parsis and to any English reader who may feel an interest in the subject. The translator's English is good, and rarely differs from the original text.

Geiger's essay on the "Home and age of the Avesta" is a timely protest against the modern attempts to under estimate the age of the Avesta and to trace its origin to a Western source. The conclusions he comes to, after carefully eliminating all the more modern statements which are inconsistent with those of the ancient documents, are that the original home of the Avesta civilization was Eastern Iran, and that this civilization flourished before the period of Medo-Persian history. M. de Harlez has attempted (in the *Journal* of the Royal Asiatic Society vol. XVII., pp. 339-350) to disprove these conclusions ; but, with due respect for his extensive knowledge of the subject, it may be hinted that he is likely to require much stronger arguments, and rather less reliance upon dogmatic assertions, before he can shake their foundations. If *Zarathushtra* was a Mede who lived between 600 and 700 B.C., if he obtained his religious views from still more Western sources, and if the Avesta was written during the first seven conturies B.C., let these conjectures be clearly established by all means. But, until this is done in a really satisfactory manner, we ought to recollect that Avesta scholars of the present generation have practically the same documentary evidence to rely upon as their predecessors who arrived at very different conclusions. These original documents contain no chronological history ; but where the names they mention can be identified, they present points of contact only with the prehistoric times of the Veda. Their language is also closely related to the Vedic Sanskrit, which has not yet been traced to Media. The use of the title *Ahura* for the sacred being in the Avesta points to early Vedic times, before the Skr. *asura* had become a term for an evil spirt ; and the contrast between the meanings of the Avesta *daeva*, "a demon," and the Skr. *deva*, a god, has to be accounted for. In the older parts of the Avesta we find *Ahura* and *Mazda* used as two distinct titles of the sacred being, generally occurring separately or in reverse order, and always separately declined. Even in the latest Avesta, where *Ahura* always precedes *Mazda*, they are still declined as independent words. But when we turn to the Persian Cuneiform Inscriptions of Darius we find that *Auramazda* has become a compound name, declined as a single word—an alteration that seems to indicate a considerable lapse of time, as well as a change of language. As for *Zarathushtra*, we must still consider him a prehistoric personage. All that we know about him is derived, directly or indirectly, from his own writings and those of his disciples and early followers, but these writings seem to have no point of contact with any historical fact known to Western nations. That Darius did not mention him in his Inscriptions need not surprise us, when we consider that the Sasanian Inscriptions are equally silent; the word *Zuradacht*, on the detached stone at Pai Kuli, being too corrupt and doubtful to be relied upon.

On a supposition of the prehistoric connection of the people of the Avesta with those of the Veda we can readily explain the statements of the Avesta, but whether we can do so on the modern supposition of a medic origin for the Avesta remains to be proved. At present I am not aware of the existence of any satisfactory evidence on the subject. It is, perhaps, needless to add that these remarks have no pretention to be considered as arguments. They merely indicate a portion of the basis for argument ; but is this not the place, nor do I feel myself qualified, to argue the subject.

Floriline! —For the Teeth and Breath — A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale Farrby Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of 33, Thiegndon-road, London.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Society was held on Saturday, the 3rd intant. The Honourable Mr. Justice West, President, in the Chair. Amongst those present were:—The Honourable K. T. Telang ; Drs. Atmaram Paudurang ; R. G. Bhandarkar ; C. T. Peters ; K. R. Kirtikar ; J. Gerson de Cunha ; D. A. Demonte ; Messrs K. R. Cama ; Javerilal U- Yajnik, J. H. Steel ; Dastur Darab Peshotan Sanjana, and Dr. P. Peterson, Honoray Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar read a paper on a Sanskrit inscription found in Central Java, with remarks on the contents, as well as on the Hindu Colony of Java. The following are summarised extracts from the papers :—

A photograph of the inscription sent from Batavia by Mr. Baumgarten who takes great interest in Oriental studies was shown to the meeting. The inscription is cut on a slab of stone 67 centimeters in length and 46 in breadth. The characters resemble those of North Indian inscriptions of the period between the eighth and eleventh centuries.

The inscription opens with a salutation to the Buddhist goddess Tara, and records the construction of a splendid temple of the goddess, and of a monastery, by the great king Panamkarna in the reign of the son of king Sailendravarma.

A reference to Sir S. Raffle's History of Java, describing the two buildings is then given, and the relations between the Princes Sailendra whose preceptor caused the temple to be constructed, and his son, during whose reign it was constructed on the one hand, and Panamkarna, the monarch, who constructed it on, the other, are discussed.

According to all testimony Central Java is full of statues, inscriptions and ruins of buildings, all bearing evidence of the once flourishing Hindu Civilization of the island. The sculptures and detailed ornamentation of the finest buildings of Boro Buddor present a very close resemblance to those in the Nasik, Ajanta, and Kanari Caves. Most of the inscriptions are in the Kavi or old Javanese dialect, while there are a few which are in Sanskrit like the one now placed before the Society.

The earliest historical notice of the Hindu Civilization of the island is by the Chinese Bhuddhist Pilgrim Fa-Hain who in 413 A. D. returned to China from Ceylon by sea, and on the way passed five months in a country which he reached at the end of more than 90 days after leaving Ceylon, and which he calls *Yepoti* which is the Chinese equivalent of *Yavadvipa* the Sanskrit name of Java.

Java is very rarely mentioned in the Sanskrit literature of India. The "Yavadvipa adorned with the seven kingdoms" and Suvarnavdipa which has been identified with Samatra have been mentioned in the KishKinda Khanda of the Ramayana and in the Kathasaritsagara, Indian merchants are represented as trading with Suvarnadvipa and other islands of the name of Narikela or the Cocoanut Island, and Karpura or the Camphor Island. The Kathasaritsagara is a translation or a compilation, of Gunadhya's Brihatkatha which must have been composed in the 1st or 2nd century of the Christian Era. The mention of these islands in this work clearly shows that the connection of India with them must have begun very early. The traditional accounts of Java refer the first Indian Colony to a person called Adi Saka or the original Saka, the founder of the Saka era, used in Java. If any meaning can be attached to the tradition, it may be that some of the Princes of the Saka or Scythian race which had established itself in India in the beginning of the Saka era, and adopted Indian Civilisation, founded the first Indian Colony in Java.

After alluding to Hinduism in Java, which did not possess the tenacity that it has shown in India Dr. Bhandarkar concluded his paper with the following remarks :—"And gentlemen, you will, I hope, allow me in conclusion to make a reflection or two which it is almost impossible for an Englishknowing Hindu in the present condition of his country to avoid when engaged on such a subject as this. If from the first century of the Saka era to about the twelfth, Brahmans and other Hindu castes set at naught the prohibition of the Shastras against crossing the sea and went on voyages lasting for ninety days and more, there is no reason why they should not do so in the nineteenth century of that era ; and go to Europe and America. The amount of energy and enterprise that the Hindus of those days displayed in thus keeping a constant intercourse with Cambodia and the islands of the Archepelago, establishing colonies there, and imparting to the native Polynesians their own civilization ought in the midst of a great deal in our present condition that is very discouraging, to fill us with hope as to the innate capacities of our race. If according to the interpretation I have ventured to put on the [illegible] it was in consequence of their contact with the Sakas that the Indian Aryans first showed these qualities, we have by our side at the present day the sturdy Anglo-Saxon to spur us on. Let us accept his guidance and leadership with a willing heart, and move on in all the fields of human activity, not excepting the one, the achievements of our ancestors in which we have been considering."

After a few remarks by Mr. Jeverilal Umiashankar Yajnik, the Hon'ble K. T. Telang and the President, the usual vote of thanks was cordially accorded to Dr. Bhandarkar for the interesting paper he had read.

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company for the half-year ending 30th June 1887, was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, No. 6, Hornby Road, Fort, Sir Dinshaw Manoojee Petit, the chairman of the company, presiding. The following report of the directors for the half-year ending 30th June 1887 was submitted to the meeting.

The profit and loss account shows that your company has during the half-year earned the sum of Rs. 84,062-2-2 and adding to this sum Rs. 2,191-3-8 brought forward from the last half-year, there is a total of Rs. 86,254-2-2. Out of this sum your directors have set aside Rs. 20,000 to depreciation fund account, and paid an interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per share, absorbing Rs. 37,500, leaving Rs. 28,745-2-2, now to be appropriated, out of which they recommend you to set aside a further sum of Rs. 25,000 to depreciation fund account, leaving Rs. 3,754-2-2 to be carried forward to next half-year's account. Your directors beg to inform you that owing to improvements in the spinning department, the production of the department has materially increased. Your card room machinery not being able to keep up and supply roving bobbins to the spinning department, they have ordered out at present a portion of new card room machinery. Your present cotton godown and mixing room having been previously constructed for the said extension, it will now have to be utilised for carrying out the same, consequently your directors have decided to build a new cotton godown and mixing room, the cost of which, including paving the present cotton godown for fixing the machinery, will in all be Rs. 40,000. Your directors have further to inform you that your mill property and machinery have been covered by insurance to the extent of Rs. 9,77,700, exclusive of plinth foundation, pavements, engines and boiler-houses, with engines and boilers, chimney, &c. The amount abovestated does not include the amount of insurance effected on cotton, yarn, &c., which are insured separately for Rs. 40,000. Resolutions were then passed adopting the above report and allowing out of the profit made during the half-year ending 30th June 1887, the sum of Rs. 25,000 to be set aside to depreciation fund account. A vote of thanks was tendered to the directors and agents of the company for their good management of the company's affairs, and the meeting terminated.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the above company for the half-year ending 30th June 1887 was held yesterday afternoon at the Registered Office of the Company No. 6 Hornby Road, Fort, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit the chairman of the company presided.

The following report of the directors was submitted to the meeting. The profit and loss account shows that your company has earned during the half year the sum of Rs. 83,025-1-7, making with the sum of Rs. 374-0-3 brought forward from the last half year, a total of Rs. 83,399-2-4. Out of this sum your directors have set aside Rs. 20,000 to Depreciation Fund account, and paid an interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 8 per share, absorbing Rs. 40,000, leaving Rs. 23,339-2-4 now to be appropriated, out of what they recommend you to set aside a further sum of Rs. 20,00, to Depreciation Fund account leaving Rs. 3,399-2-4 to be carried forward to next half years' account. Your directors are glad to inform you that the new engine which has been ordered out for your mill from Messrs. Douglas and Grant of Kirkcaldy is approahing completion and that they expect it to be set up and in working order during the ensuing year. The building that is being erected for the new engine is also progressing very fairly and will be ready to receive it by the time it arrives here. The statement of Insurance will show you that the building machinery &c. of your Mill are insured to the extent of Rs. 11,94,000, and the stock of cotton, yarn, cloth and stores is also fully covered by insurance amounting to Rs. 5,30,000.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the above report and allowing out of the Profit made during the half year ending 30th June 1887, the sum of Rs. 20,000 to be set aside to Depreciation Fund accounts.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the Directors, Agents and the Manager for their good management of the affairs of the Company and the meeting terminated.

URTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The business of the fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court was continued yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury.

APPLICATION FOR AN ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. Jardine, on behalf of the accused in the case of the Empress *vs.* Vithuldas Bhikanchund, applied for an adjournment, as he said the translations were not ready.

The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, for the prosecution, said he understood the difficulty of his learned friend, and he did not seriously oppose the application. The learned Counsel wished to state that the Translator's Department was in no way to blame for the delay in the translations, as the papers were sent up only three days ago.

His Lordship adjourned the trial till this (Wednesday) morning.

SENTENCE OF TRANSPORTATION.

Nowsha Chimnajee, who had pleaded guilty to a charge of theft and also to a previous conviction, was placed at the Bar to receive sentence. His Lordship said.—You have pleaded guilty to the offence of theft, and also to having been previously convicted. Now, the record of the High Court shows that, during the last sixteen years, you have been convicted no less than ten times. You have been twice sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment ; four times to six months' rigorous imprisonment ; once to two years ; and once by the High Courrt in 1882 to three years' rigorous imprisonment. Now if you ever come up here again, you may be sure to be transported for life. And the sentence of the court upon you is that you be transported for ten years.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Shripal Kutchra, a middleaged Bhattia, was charged with having at Bombay, on the 18th March last, committed criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 5,000, the property of Manekchund Mitha, a farmer of opium at Gondul ; and also with criminal misappropriation of the money. The Hon. Mr. Mehta, instructed by Mr. Bland, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the defence.

The prosecutor said he was an inhabitant of Gondal, where he was a farmer of opium, and came to Bombay on the 18th March last. He went to the house of his relative, the prisoner, who lived in Bhendy Bazar, and with whom he had put up on former occasions. He had brought with him from Gondal four hoondies for Rs. 5,000 for the purpose of purchasing opium. He cashed the hoondies the same day, and in the evening he entrusted the Rs. 5,000 to the prisoner, asking him to keep them for him for the night. The prisoner's two clerks were present in the shop when the money was made over to him. Prosecutor slept during the night in the verandah of a house, next to the prisoner's shop, which was on the ground floor of the house. Prosecutor slept in the next verandah at the desire of the prisoner, who was his host. When prosecutor laid down, the prisoner and one Ghellabhoy were sitting in his shop. On awaking in the morning at 6 o'clock, prosecutor saw the prisoner cleaning his teeth in the verandah ; and soon after he heard the prisoner say to his Mehta "where are the notes that were placed in this drawer last night ; they are not there." The Mehta said he placed them in the drawer and went home ; and reminded his master that he was sleeping near the box. The mehta was told to search for the notes in the shop, but failed to find them. At the request of the prisoner, the prosecutor ascertained at the firms who had given him the currency notes that they had not registered the numbers. Prisoner then went and made a report to the police, and police officers soon after came to the shop. The mehta was questioned, and his house was searched ; but nothing was found. The police officers suspected the prisoner, and told the prosecutor so. The prisoner then whispered into prosecutor's ears that the notes were at his house, where they would be made over to him. Prisoner. however, did not do so ; and on the following day, prosecutor made a report to the police against the prisoner.

Prosecutor, in cross examination by Mr. Lang, said he did not tell prisoner that the notes would not be wanted until the following Monday. Prisoner did not say to him that he thought it inadvisable to keep the notes in the shop. He did not tell him afterwards that he had kept the notes with one Manekchund Jadowjee. Prosecutor for the first time heard such a plea made use of by the prisoner at the Police Court. The police superintendent and other officers told prosecutor that his host [illegible] and hearing of the prisoner ; and the latter then took prosecutor aside and said to him—"the notes are lying on one side ; why do you want to prosecute me ; as soon as we get free from this, I will give you your notes at my house."

Hira, the prisoner's mehta, said he placed in a box in his master's shop the prosecutor's notes for Rs. 5,000, and having locked the box, he handed the keys to his master. Witness's house was searched by the police, but nothing was found. He corroborated in material parts the statements of the prosecutor. Witness remembered the prisoner saying to prosecutor "Let me be free from this difficulty, and I will repay to you your Rs. 5,000 which have been deposited with a certain person."

Sooonderjee Lovjee, the next witness, remembered the prisoner asking him to intercede and induce the prosecutor not to proceed against him, promising to repay the Rs. 5,000, which had been deposited by him with another person. Prosecutor agreed not to proceed against prisoner if he got back his money. He made no report to the police that day.

Manekchund Jadowjee, a merchant and a shroff, said the prisoner brought to him one day Rs. 5,000 in currency notes, saying he wanted to deposit them until the following Monday on behalf of the prosecutor who had put up with him, and who had brought the money for the purchase of opium. He made no secret that the money belonged to the prosecutor. Witness did not receive the money, as he had no need for it. Prisoner was a very respectable man and was a *shettia* of three castes. He had a running account with witness. At present Rs. 250 were due to witness at the foot of the account.

To Mr. Mehta.—Prisoner passed through the Insolvency Court five or six years ago.

After some further evidence had been called, the Court adjourned until this (Wednesday) morning.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

BOMBAY MEDICAL DEGREES.

The *Indu Prakash*, in commenting upon the debate in the Senate on this subject says :—Dr. Gray says the graduates do not deserve a degree at all, and it will be a fraud upon the public if one is granted. He regards the graduates as an inferior class, and as one therefore who ought to be satisfied with a licence only. Thus the precise point of the contention of Dr. Khory is admitted by Dr. Gray. Now the question is whether the graduates are such an inferior class, and whether it consists with the dignity of the University to grant merely a licence. As regards the first point there is the testimony of Dr. Cook that the examination is very searching and the medical graduates turned out by our University have so far given satisfaction to the public. It is in fact popularly believed that our University test is more difficult than some of the tests in England, for instance that of the Indian Medical Service, a belief apparently well founded from the fact that men who have been often rejected by this University in even its first examination have come off with flying colours in England. If then the graduates pass such a strict examination why should they be not entitled to a degree? The L. M. and S., whatever its literal signification, has always been recognized by the public as a degree, and has been accepted as such by the graduates? We think it will be a cruel fraud on the graduates if they are now told that what is given to them is only licence, and no degree. If the title L. M. and S. means a license as it is now acknowledged to be, let it be changed into the more unequivocal and dignified title of M. B.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s.s. Nedjed in the Prince's Dock this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, Officers, Engineers, Seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 12th September, 1887.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 20 p.m

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·708
Temperature of the Air	80·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·9
Dew Point	74·1
Relative humidity of Air	·807
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	5·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	74·4
General Directions of Wind*	WNW. W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	298
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	16·25
" " year	89·00
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 13th Sept.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

RUSSIA AND THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.

Writing to the *Times* on the subject of the cession of eleven miles gained by Russia on the road to Herat as a result of the recent negociations, Mr. Charles Marvin says :—

Taking merely the measurement of the advance of the outposts, 11 miles, the gain to Russia may not seem more than a single march ; but Russian generals will not look at the matter from this narrow standpoint—they will take the area of the concession, 800 odd miles, and they will find therein the consummation of an ardent desire, at the bottom of the whole Komaroff advance in 1885—viz., the gain of a camping ground closer to Herat than Sarakhs and Merv, and capable of affording means for concentrating a large body of troops within easy hitting distance of the "key of India."

If the annexation of the oasis of Merv, 240 miles from Herat, was vehemently opposed for years by our ablest strategists on the ground that it was calculated to place the key of India in Russia's keeping, how much more serious must be the annexation of a district, half as large as that oasis, within 70 miles of Herat! I shall be told that the Badgheis district is uncultivated. True, but that does not guarantee that the Russians will not cultivate it and settle it in a very short time. Take the Tenjend oasis, for example, lying midway between Askabad and Merv. When Russia occupied it with a reconnoitring force in 1883 there were merely a few families settled here and there. On the arrival of the railway last year the population was estimated at 13,300 Turcomans, and it now exceeds 16,000. The oasis, quite as uncultivated four years ago as the territory we have surrendered, now produces corn enough to export largely to Askabad and Persia. The country between the Kushk and the Murghab isas rich naturally as the Tejend district, and its fertility is attested by the enormous flocks of sheep owned by the sleek and prosperous Sarik Turcomans. Already there is a brisk export of Penjdeh fleeces to Marseilles. From their flocks, computed to amount to three quarters of a million sheep, they send yearly 25,000 to Bokhara alone, while their rice is despatched to various parts of Afghanistan. In the Penjdeh district steps are being taken to establish cotton plantations, and in this and the territory we have ceded discoveries arestated to have been recently made of deposits of petroleum. Pent and cramped at Penjdeh, the Sariks will spread over the 800 miles ceded to them ; there, as at Tejend, other Turcomans will settle down ; tribesmen, discontented with the Ameer's rule, will swarm over the frontier as the Khorassanis, discontented with the Shah's rule, have swarmed over into the Tejend and Sarakhs districts, and in a very few years the progress made will falsify the amazing prediction of Lord Salisbury's, that "the desert land with which we have been dealing will not probably, after ten generations of mankind, yield the slightest value to any human being."

A final word as to the strategical aspect. The present position at Merv is a relization of Skobeleff's plan for establishing a place of arms to threaten Afghanistan and India. It is the concentrating point, on the one hand, of forces sent from Russia proper, *via* the Volga, Caspian, and Transcaspian Railway ; and on the other, from Siberia and Turkistan, *via* the Samarcand-Chardjui Railway. The former steam communications from Moscow to Merv are complete, the latter are being rendered so as rapidly as possible by General Annenkoff. Of course Skobeleff never regarded Merv as otherwise than a temporary place of arms, the permanent camping ground for threatening India being the Herat country as far as the river Helmund.

The basis of Merv is separated from the Herat country by a strip of desert. Komaroff, by crossing this in 1885, and seizing Penjdeh, violated the security of Herat, but the London Protocol restricted this lodgment to proportions preventing, in time of peace, the concentration of a large Russian force on the Afghan frontier close to Herat.

The present treaty is to be regretted, because it enlarges this lodgment by 800 square miles, and gives Russia the power in a very short space of time to develop resources enabling her to concentrate there the bulk of army which, but for the new arrangement, would have had to remain at Merv on the other side of the strip of desert until a declaration of war. In one word Lord Salisbury has yielded to Russia the power to mass a force, intended to seize Herat, within 70 or 80 miles of the key of India, instead of at a distance of 24 miles form it. Such a concession is out of all proportion to the advantage claimed by the retention of Khoja Saleh, and I am persuaded will yield results disastrous to ourselves in the future.

Sir West Ridgeway implies, as one of the good signs of his settlement, that Russia will maintain no pickets on the new frontier; but [illegible] that the removal of the pickets from the old Penjdeh frontier to Khoja Saleh a short time ago was only a temporary measure, and that the Russian Government is at present engaged elaborating plans for putting the whole Transcaspian territory on an organised footing. It is at total variance with the system of Russian administration to leave any part of the frontier uncontrolled, as we are usually content to do; and in this particular instance the St. Petersburg Embassy ought to have been able to inform Sir West Ridgeway that a Commission of the Ministry of Finance had only recently returned from Merv with a plan for locating a cordon at Penjdeh for preventing English manufactured goods from India and Indian produce crossing the new frontier.

A STEAMER BURNED AT SEA.

The steamer City of Montreal of the Inman Line was destroyed by fire on the 10th ult., when about four hundred miles off the coast of Newfoundland, on her way to Liverpool. She had on board 27 second class and 126 steerage passengers and a general cargo, and her crew numbered 96 hands. All went well until the 10th inst., went at 9 p.m., fire was discovered amongst the cargo of cotton. The fire-hoses were instantly connected, fire-annihilators and hand-grenades freely used, and every effort made to extinguish the flames but without success, the fire finally spreading to such an extent in the upper and lower between decks that the Captain saw that the ship was doomed to destruction. From the outbreak of the fire preparations were actively made to lower the boats and furnish them with provisions. At six o'clock on the morning of the 11th the flames burst out of one of the after hatches, and then the boats were lowered. The sea was high at the time and it was with much difficulty that they were safely got into the water. All the women and children were first put into them, and the male portion of the passengers and crew afterwards. The boats were not manned with their respective crews as many were required to combat the flames till the last. There was such a sea on that each boat had to get away from the ship's side as soon as loaded. All the boats had got safely away when, by some unfortunate oversight, it was found that about twenty people had been left on board. No. 3 boat thereupon returned and took off six, and No. 5, with the fourth officer, took another six. At that time a barque was seen coming towards them, and on her arrival the boats put all their people on board her, and returned for those left behind on the burning steamer. One boat was missing, No. 8, and she was seen to put herself before the wind when she left the steamer, and using her oars for sails run away from the burning vessel in direct disobedience to the captain's orders. All that night was spent on the barque, which was a German vessel bound from Charlestonto London, with a cargo of turpentine. On the following morning the steamer York City, of the Furness Line, from Baltimore, bound for London, which had been standing by the barque since the previous night, came close to hand, and with the aid of the boats of the City of Montreal, all the crew and passengers were soon transferred to her. The burning vessel was lost sight of at 4 A.M. on the 12th, and the York City proceeded direct for Queenstown, having previously tried to find the missing boat. Although her efforts proved unsuccessful, it is hoped that those on the missing boat have been safely picked up, the accident having occurred in the track of steamers passing east and west. The smoke and heat affected the eyes of the captain, chief officer, barkeeper, and those that were trying to put the fire out, rendering all blind for some time. In fact, the chief officer was led quite blind and in great pain off the burning ship, and did not recover his sight for two days. All are said to have behaved well under the circumstances, the passengers being cool and obedient and the crew steady ; and, although all had to be done in a dense and blinding smoke and a high sea, there was casualty attending the rescue. The passengers and crew lost everything they possessed except what they stood in. The origin of the fire is unknown ; but the captain believes that it broke out in more than one place amongst the cotton. The steamer York City having transferred the crew and passanges of the ill-fated City of Montreal to the Inman Company's tender off Queenstown, she proceeded direct for London. The people when leaving heartily thanked the captain for his kindness to them, and gave him a ringing cheer as they parted. One passenger has since died from the effects of exposure.

The German schooner Mathilde arrived at Falmouth with the missing boat of the City of Montreal, containing six of the crew and seven passengers. They were picked up on the morning of the 15th ult. in lat. 42, 54 N., long. 40·20 W., after having been four days in the boat. On the first day there was a rough sea. They had plenty of bread and meat, but suffered badly from thirst and heat. The rescued speak in high terms of the kindness shown towards them by Captain Boltzen, of the Mathilde. A Falmouth correspondent gives the following particulars of the experiences of the passengers and crew in the boat :—

They took on board plenty of provisions, she has fresh meat, salt meat yam, biscuits, etc., but only half a keg of water. They had no sails, nor a single rocket with which to make a single of distress. They drifted with wind and tide to the south and east. The weather at the time was rough, and on two occasions the boat was swamped. It was with great difficulty that she was kept afloat, and had another sea been shipped they must all have been thrown into the water. They were drifting about on Friday, the 12th, when they saw in the distance a three-masted steamer with black funnels. They pulled towards her as best they could and got within three or four cablelengths of her, when one of the crew hoisted his jacket and white pocket-handkerchief as a signal of distress. They said one to the other, "We shall soon be on board of her," when, suddenly to their intense dismay, the vessel steamed right away from them. On the same day they saw another steamer, but she was at too great a distance from them. On Saturday they thought they saw another steamer and pulled towards it. After two or three hours hard work they found themselves close by the burning steamer City of Montreal. They stayed by her the whole of Saturday night and the following day and night, and early on Monday morning the *Mathilde* bore down and took them on board. The City of Montreal was still burning when they were rescued. All the woodwork in her had been entirely consumed, and her plates were so hot that they could not board her, although they attempted to do so, for they were short of water and had it not been that great care was exercised in dealing out their supply, their position would have been very serious. As it was, some of them occasionally rinsed their mouths with salt water.

A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY.

"India and back in sixty-six days." This is not the announcement of a new novel by M. Jules Verne, or of a Drury Lane spectacle by Mr. Augustus Harris, but a sober advertisment by Mr. Thomas Sutherland, M.P., of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, Limited. On the 1st October, without any regard for wind and weather—and not a great deal for the tide—the Victoria, 6,500 tons and 7,000 horse-power, will leave London for Bombay. On the 22nd of that month it will anchor in the Indian port, and three weeks later will start on its return voyage, landing the tourist with two months and a very moderate number of pounds to spare in Plymouth, by the time the world has quite buckled to its winter work. This is smart travelling. But if the voyager is in a still greater hurry, he may abridge his journey by somewhat increasing his expenditure. For if he runs across Europe to Brindisi, he can catch up the steamer at Suez, and returning in the same fashion, reduce his absence from England to a period not exceeding thirty-eight days, or about the time half the holiday folk of these islands receive, and a good deal less than some of them take ; or by adopting a like expedient in either going or returning, he can see Alexandria and Cairo, Thebes and the Cataracts, without exceeding his stipulated period. All this sounds incredible to the old Indian who talks of Lord William and has ceased to dye his moustache, and is even amazing to the Indian whose experience dates from post-Mutiny days. As for Captian Bragg of the Ramchunder, East Indiaman, if profanity be permitted in Hades, that valiant officer must at this moment be using rather pungent language. "Dammee, sir! the thing was never heard of! The Directors (dammee!) ought to interfere. The Board of Control should stop such nonsense." None of his passengers ever made such a voyage. Jos Sedley and William Dobbin were four months on their passage by St. Helena and the Cape. Mrs. General Baynes quarrelled a score of times with Eliza M'Whirtere on their fastest voyage home. Old Peggy O'Dowd had given a bit of her moind to half the ridgmint by the time the Ramchunder brought up in the Solent ; while Ensign Posky and his spouse had come to pieces long before Table Mountain was sighted, and Tom had another black "oi" to account for before he left the cuddy for his native land. All of our old friends—Colonel Newcome, the Begum Clavering, Major Pendennis, and Blanche Amory, her pleasing parent, and, likely enough, poor Ned Strong, if ever the Chevalier's wayward fortune took him so far afield —voyaged in the same sober manner ; while the swarthy young ladies who were sent home to school had leisure enough during the old fashioned passage from India to fall in love with third mates and penniless ensigns, and get married by the chaplain in the time which, within the memory of man, elapsed between a ship leaving India and reaching England.

And, no doubt, the old Indian of the pre-Suthurlandish era, in dress, in maners, in language, and in liver, differed widely from the gentlemen who to-day are wiring from Westbourne Terrace to secure berths for the 1st of October. The digestive organs of the modern Anglo-Oriental are generally sound enough, as the caterers of the P. and O. [illegible] pily just as rarely gold mohurs. His clothes lack the mildewed appearance of that prehistoric cut which the marked the newly-arrived servant of her Majesty in the days when we were young, and his manners that money-baggy style which was the least oppressive of his many peculiarities. Nor is he so apt as his predecessors were to date all events from "the rains" or the hot season ; and if his conversation will wonder to tiger-shooting, Jobson's step in the Bengal Secretariat, or the gaieties of the Neilgherries, he takes his pegs with those long intervals "between drinks" to which the American Pro-Consul of the familiar tale so strenuously objected. There are nowadays no pocket boroughs to buy, and the returned Indian has no money to buy them were such wares in the market ; and instead of calling for more curricles he hails a hansom, and is, in the cabman's opinion, needlessly particular over the ultimate sixpence of the fare. Yet the man who ships on board the Victoria will find that his education begins with his fellow-passengers. The plesant folk on board have still their peculiarities. The Competition Wallah on his first voyage is a study : he knows such a deal, and understands so little to begin with. But of such are the rulers of the East, and no doubt by the time these finished products of Mr. Wren's little factory have forgotten all they ever remembered, and have realised that marks do not supply common sense, they will make fair deputy-collectors and Mofussil magistrates. Still, they and the Cooper's Hill lads are worthy of some attention from the man who likes to talk with his fellow flies on the Governmental wheel. The old colonels, and still better the old coloneleses, are interesting folk—after they thaw. So are the Simla belles and the Hill Adonises ; an before the voyager has got his sea-legs, and has learned to call luncheon tiffin, and morning tea chottahowsery, and not to blush in his pajamas, he will be sighting the first of the Imperial outposts. The wonders of Gibraltar still under discussion, Malta heaves in view, and in a few days the Canal will form the focus of many a lively discussion. The Red Sea in October is a tolerable spot, and if Aden is not a verdant spot, it is at least, like Socotra and Perim, British soil—and, as the voyager will soon learn, British soil with a very large B.

Bombay in itself is a revelation. It is Western India on a small scale. In its streets, or out of the window of Watson's or Pallonjee's or the Byculla Club, the globe-trotter may, in one hour, see more races than Dr. Prichard ever described, and queerer customs than Sir John Lubbock ever discussed. If on sightseeing bent, he cannot do better than stay where he is. But of course he will hie him to the Elephanta Caves, and if ambitious, will cross India to Calcutta, or make for Silma or Allahabad or for Benares, where the holy bulls or holier monkeys have learned to hear the shriek of the engine-whistle with the utmost indifference. Or he may sail down the Ganges, and hear, as did Ralph Fitch three hundred years ago, the men crying Rama! to each other, and the mendicants performing sacred rites amid the bewildering world of temples and idols, and the endless throng of worshippers. Railways will carry him everywhere with ease, and hotels, if they still leave something to be wished for, are everywhere. If the visitor has any kind of introductions he will find it difficult to get away. But even if he settled down to one spot, he would, in his three weeks of freedom, accumulate an amount of information about India which would temper his reading and his thoughts for the rest of his life. Everything is new, and yet old. Everything is strange, and yet it is English. His voyage must necessarily be a hurried one. Yet the photographs impressed on his mind will not on that account be less vivid. Indeed, the old resident is apt to lose that sensitiveness which the new-comer possesses. His mental vision gets seared. In any case the man who has ever seen India is never likely to skip the Indian debates in the paper, and if an M.P. to dine out on the night of the Indian Budget. Men who take this tour are apt to return more serious than they went out. The Indian journey changed Mr. Howard Vincent's politics; it made Mr. Courtney more imperial; it even toned down the perkiness of Lord Rosebery, and is likely to bring back Mr. Caine a wiser, but, we trust, not a sadder, man. Burke never saw India ; but, as Macaulay has so vividly described, he could picture to himself the burning sun and the strange vegetation, the palm and the cocoa-nut, the rice-field and the tanks, the black faces and the long beards, the spears and the silver maces, the howdahed elephant the palanquin of the prince and the litter of the noble lady ; the halls where suitors laid gold and perfumes at the feet of princes ; the bazaar humming like a beehive with buyers and sellers ; and the lonely jungle, where the courier shakes his bunch of iron rings to scare away the hyenas. India has, no doubt, changed much since Burke's day, though in all its essential features it is the same. But what Burke could not have seen in years the tourist of to-day can witness in comfort during a couple of months of cool weather at a cost so little that he could hardly make an Italian tour for less, and in an interval so short that before he is missed from the club he is back a much-travelled man. For a hundred pounds he can sail in a floating palace through summer seas ; for a curates salary he may "hold the gorgeous East in pawn."—*World*

SPECIAL SHORT, ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED an ENGINEER, to take charge of an Engine, 600 I. H. P. Apply to "ENGINEER," care of Manager of this paper.

ROSES, GERANIUMS, DAHLIAS, and other Cut Flowers in Perfection, carefully packed and forwarded by train.—THOS. BROMLEY, Moola Road, Kirkee.

WANTED an EUROPEAN, not under 20, as Assistant in a BUSINESS Office. Salary Rs. 25 to begin with.—Apply by letter to "WILLING," care of this office.

BUNCH of KEYS FOUND in Dressing-room of the Bombay Gymkhana about 22nd August last. Apply to HON. SECRETARY.

COME AND SEE, our New Bohemian Flower Vases and Baskets, Centre-pieces and Brackets, all latest Novelties in Fancy Coloured Glass Vases. Prices Cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

AUCTION SALE of Dr. Anderson's valuable GARDEN at No. 8, Clare Road, Byculla, TO-DAY, at 4 p.m. Catalogues on application to CRAWFORD and Co.

FOR SALE. Finest Selected OLD SCOTCH WHISKY. The Buchanan blend as supplied to the House of Commons.—Apply KERR TARRUCK and Co., 38, Elphinstone Circle.

ICES, Wines and Spirits of the best quality. Ladies' Fans and Scents, Fancy Toys, Ladies' Plush Bags, Birthday Cards, etc., etc. To be had at Moderate Prices at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 25, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

HAMS, BACON and CHEESE on Cut, at PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, Church-gate-street.

RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, will RE-OPEN from 1st October next. REDUCED TERMS for Cold Season.

LAWN TENNIS BATS, Rs. 4-8 V. P. P. Equal to Best English. Great demand. DRUMMOND and Co., Bangalore.

SINGER'S FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS SEWING MACHINES. 5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

MCCABE WATCHES.—For Cash or on the Easy Purchase System for one or two years—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

SHEDDON HOUSE, Ootacamund, TO LET, with Crockery and Lamps. Apply to BARCLAY and MORGAN, Madras.

CAPRI BIANCO, an exquisite Wine Medoc; SURTIN, a superior and full-bodied Wine, at Re. 1 per bottle.—P. CASSANELLO and Co.

JUST ARRIVED, MELYHONS, with 12 Tin Plates and Packing Case complete, at Rs. 45. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

FLOUR MILLS, Gram Crushers, Coffee Mills, &c., of various sizes and capacity. Send for Catalogues and Price-lists.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

TEMPLE BAR, BOMBAY.—Breakfasts, Tiffins and Dinners, Steak or Chop, 8 annas. Finest Billiard Saloon in India. TOM SAYERS, Manager.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,974-10-10 Stg.

C. JOST & Co., GUNSMITHS.—Repairing and Bronzing Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, &c., under Guarantee. First Class Testimonials from Princes and the Army.

TO LET, an AIRY OFFICE and a RESIDENCE in Apollo street, opposite the Old Secretariat. FRAMJEE COWASJEE MARKUR, Cumballa Hill.

WANTED, for 14th Bo. Infy., a BANDMASTER. Apply, stating terms and sending copies of testimonials, to BAND PRESIDENT. 14th Bo. Infy., BHUJ.

25 PER CENT. (4 as. off the Rupee) DISCOUNT for CASH off Marked Prices. Bargains in remnants—Shoes [illegible]

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOOR MAHOMED SULLEMAN.—Drawing-room and Dining Furniture Sets. Cheap, elegant and durable. An inspection respectfully solicited. Gowalia Tank Road Warehouse.

HALL-MARKED 18 ct. LOCKETS, a large and varied assortment. Studs, Earrings, Brooches, Alberts, Silver Lockets, Albert Brooches, Bracelets, Necklets, &c., &c.—MORENAS and Co.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

TO LET, SECOND FLOOR No. 42-44, Tamarind Lane, suitable for European Residence or Offices. For Particulars Apply to SORABJI HORMUSJI BATLIWALLA, No. 1, Bora Basar Street.

LADIES' and GENT.'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE, Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wigmakers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club, Fort.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S ALBERTS and GUARD CHAINS, 18ct. and 22 ct. Gold, of the latest and most beautiful fashions. Price Rs. 65 to Rs. 250. For sale at S. and J. KHAN, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, Lucknow; and La Martiniere Girls' School, Khurshaed Munzil, Lucknow; will RE-OPEN on the 6th October. For Prospectus apply to the SECRETARY, Martiniere, Lucknow.

LADIES' Tailor-made Ulsters, Riding Habits, Newmarket Coats, &c., made and fitted to present style of our new clothes just imported. Estimates and patterns free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart-row, Bombay.

TO LET, on Frere Road, near Victoria Terminus, the whole or part of a FOUR-STORIED HOUSE (No. 93) with Ground-floor open on all sides. Comfortable accommodation for 10 families. Tenants Europeans. Apply sharp to "H," care of this Paper.

THE RIVERSIDE, LEADER TIME-PIECES, at Rs. 3-4, and Time Alarums at Rs. 4-4, are articles of Household utility and the Best of any such articles. Will go 5 years before cleaning.—G. A. CHARPIE and Co., Bombay and Calcutta.

NEW REGISTERED, ALL WHITE, BLUE LINED, WROUGHT IRON ENAMELLED WARE.—Cups and Saucers, Soup and Dinner Plates, Meat, Baking and Curry Dishes, Milk Jugs, Teapots, Tumblers, &c., &c. For illustrated price list, apply to J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

WANTED, an INSPECTOR, to work and account for 200 pairs of Bullocks and Carts. None but men thoroughly experienced in Bullocks and Carting need apply. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 a month, according to results. Apply GLOVER & CO., Water Works, Tansa.

BALDWIN HIGH SCHOOLS, BANGALORE.—For Boarders and Day-Scholars of European descent of both sexes. Separate compounds. Thoroughly Christian care. Climate unsurpassed in India. Board Rs. 25 per mensem. Tuition Rs. 25-2-6 according to Standard. For Prospectus and particulars address Rev. H. C. STUNTZ, Principal.

PEARSE'S Machine-made BREAD, 12 Loaves per Rupee, delivered by Cart to all parts of the Island.—Church Gate Street.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 6 each.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, Re. 1; postage free.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8; postage free.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 5 annas; Postage, 1 anna.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 9, Haines Road, High Victoria Circle Byculla, the valuable blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, platedware, glass and crockeryware, a firstrate Mahogany cottage piano, a strong laudau with bay Arab horse and harness firstrate oleographs and pictures, handsome China and Japanese vases, carpets, lamps &c., the property of J. LAW, Esq.

The property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 38, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c. the property of Lieut. C. MURRAY.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the administrators of the property and credits of the late Hormusjee Bazonjee Dastoor, the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Maneckjee Framjee Mehta

1 gold Kalloo set with diamonds and rubies.

The above is now on view.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong Bareilly cart with strong bay horse and harness.

1 strong elegantly made dog-cart.

1 English-built 4-seated open carriage in very good order.

1 handsome strong English-built glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order.

THE GORDON MILLS, LIMITED (in Liquidation.)

The undersigned will offer for sale by Public Auction at the Share Brokers' Hall, in Dalal Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 19th day of September, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, by order of the Liquidators of the abovenamed Company and with the approbation of the Directors of the Gordon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, and on account of the late Mr. John Gordon, deceased, 79 fully paid up shares of Rs. 1,000 each, numbered 200 to 250, and 473 to 500 both inclusive, and entered in the register of members of the abovenamed Company in the name of the said Mr. John Gordon deceased. The particulars and conditions of sale can be seen at the office of the Liquidators, No. 6 Hornby Road, and also at the office of the undersigned.

Under instructions from the Port Store-keeper, State Railway, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY the 20th instant, at 4 p.m. sell by Public Auction, at the Byculla State Railway Store Yard, the materials of 2 buildings, No. 3 and 11, consisting of corrugated iron steels, Teakwood and blackwood posts, rafters, beams tiles, &c., also Blackwood shelves for putting iron materials and other sundry articles.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Hornby Road, Fort, next to Sir J. Jeejeebhoy's School, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate bagetelli table with balls, cues, &c., handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and oil paintings in gilt frame, rich Brussels and velvet carpets, Hink's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, a firstrate large size musical box, &c. &c., the property of Dr. J. G. De Cunha.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bandora, opposite Mount Mary's Church, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, platedware, glass and crockeryware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c. &c., the property of a gentleman changing residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Billiard Tables from the fittings &c., at "Temple Bar," Fort, opposite the National Bank.

Under instructions from Mr. Tom Sayers, the proprietor, "Temple Bar," Messrs BENNET and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, 5 first-rate mahogany large size slate Billiard tables by "C. Lazarus & Co., of Calcutta, with balls, cues, lamps &c., complete, also a first-rate Mahogany, French Cannon table with balls, cues &c., large billiard benches and chairs, a large size, elegantly made bar with marble top and large mirror back made to order by "Alexander Mackenzie," large marble inlaid tables, handsome large mirrors in teakwood frame, dining tables and chairs, large screens, a large lot of crockery and glassware, also platedware, large English stove &c. &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the Sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, Sept. 14, 1887

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

IVORY BILLIARD BALLS.

WE would remind Owners of BILLIARD TABLES that the Monsoon is the best time to lay in their new Stock of Ivory Balls, and that we can supply all orders for the same at once.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co.,
18, Marine Street, Bombay.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

∴ AGENTS WANTED.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The Bombay Gazette Daily
„ „ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ „ Weekly Budget
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.
Branch Establishment East Street, Poona.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 13.

WITH a drop of ⅛d. per oz. in Bar Silver to 44⅛d. Rupee Paper in London has undergone quite a collapse, 4 per cent. being ¾, and 4½ per cent. 1 lower, while the 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan is also ¼ down. This latter perhaps may be partially attributable to dearer money, of which there are unmistakeable signs, not only in the rate of discount in the open market having advanced to a level with the Bank of England minimum, but in the steady rise of the Paris cheque rate on London, which is now quoted at fr. 25-41½ per £. Consols however remain unaltered at 101¼ and French Rentes in Paris at 109.

In the Mincing Lane markets yesterday no movement whatever was reported. Wheat in London though was reduced 6d. per quarter in No. 2 Club via Canal and 1s. 3d. via Cape.

COTTON in Liverpool shows the effect of the less favorable Bureau report, the sales yesterday having reached the unusually large figure of 15,000 bales comprising 2,500 Surats. Spot prices show a rise of 1-16d. per lb. in Middling American and all grades of Omras, while Americans to arrive are also quoted 1-16d. dearer, except for September-October delivery, in which the advance is only 3-64d. In New York the information appears to have been previously discounted, both ready Cotton and Futures remaining unchanged at 10⅛ cents for the former and 9-24 cents for December delivery. The receipts at the U. S. ports are now assuming importance, and for the two days they were 22,000 bales against 12,000 last year.

The speculative demand apparent yesterday for new crops did not result in any actual business for export, nor does there seem much more probability of purchases resulting to-day, the limits received from Europe being still a long way behind quotations here. In ready stuff the Mills have been doing rather more, and we hear of purchases of 300 bales Jalgaum at Rs. 173, 200 bales Veerumgaum at Rs. 185 to Rs. 190, 100 bales Sawginned Dharwar at Rs. 180½ to Rs. 181½ and 200 bales Compta at Rs. 165 per candy.

WHEAT is practically unchanged. A little ready buying is going on from day to day to cover local consumption and previous sales for shipment, but no new business is being initiated and dealers are neither buyers nor sellers. We call EkDhani nominally Rs. 3-13 for 85 and Rs. 3-14 for 91 per cent. Soft White forward delivery, but these are mere quotations.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay during the two days have been.—

Cotton	680	bales.
Wheat	9,562	cwts.
Linseed	3,996	„
Rapeseed	769	„
Gingellyseed	2,015	„
Poppyseed	416	„
Groundnuts	1,155	„

FREIGHTS keep quiet, but all things considered pretty steady. We give the following as current quotations, although when business crops up at present it commands a price of its own.

Liverpool	Ready 17s. 6d. Cotton
London	„ 12s. 6d. S. W. 20s. „
Continent	„ } 16s. 3d. to 17s. 6d,
Open Charter	„
Havre	„
Dunkirk	„
Antwerp	„
Marseilles	„ 15s.
Genoa	„ 15s.
Trieste, Venice	„ 28s. 9d. to 30s. at ex. 2s.

EXCHANGE has been somewhat irregular to-day. The ruling tendency would have been downwards but for the anxiety to sell displayed by one of the Banks, who at one time accepted 1s. 5⅛d. for Telegraphic January delivery, and although the rate could not be obtained late in the day, it had the effect of giving a certain amount of firmness at the close and Credits are nominally -32d. higher. The following are ready quotations:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 31-32d. to 1s. 5d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 3-32d.	„
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 5¼d.	„
Francs 3 months' sight	1·82½.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER is weaker owing to the decline reported from London and Fours have receded to Rs. 98⅜, Fours-and-a-half to Rs. 102¼.

SHARES.—Mills are Rs. 2½ to Rs. 5 lower owing [illegible] Cotton, but other companies are mostly unchanged. Bombay Burmah Trading have improved to Rs. 2,825.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 pct.	757½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	665
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	115
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	80,000	100	all	17½ do.	£49
National Bank of India	37,320	$125 250		5 pct.	122

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 54	1,175
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	875
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	235
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	350
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	117½
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 14	115
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	640
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	105
East India Press Co.	0	,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,525
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,450
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	600
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 35	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	365
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	232½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	—	95
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	450
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	565
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	—	112½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	320dv
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	510
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,300
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	670

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	900
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,030
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,875

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£154½
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed, 5 per cent.	—	£100	—	—	£171

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.ct	130 120
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	150
Bapty Co., Ld.	525		165	nil.	78
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	2-3p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	11 p.c	525
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	15 p.ct.	205
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 2½	92½
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	7 p.c.	2,825
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 5	705
Bombay Municipal Bonds	—	—	—	5 p.c.	100¼
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	—	14 Nl.
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	300
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	81
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	Re. 11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,00	25	25		11
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	50	256	250	...	190
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	335xd
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	80xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.ct	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,50	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,00	200	50	10 p.c.	105
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p.c	18
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1	45
Port Canning Co.	8,00	1,000	1,000	Rs. 19	310
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c.	101
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,00	100	100	9 p.c.	99
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,70	25	25		9½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,00	500	500	Rs. 100	1,185
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,50	100	100	Rs. 15	195
Western India Flour Mills	2,00	125	125	nil.	70
M. M. Mody & Co	1,000	210	200	11 p.c.	175

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

HARRISON—August 13, at Lassenagh, near Tralee, the wife of Alford G Harrison, P W D, of a son.

JOHNSON—September 8, at Kathgodam, the wife of F Godschall Johnson, Esq. (late XI Hussars), of a son.

VANSITTART MACKAY—September 8, at Rajkot, the wife of Edward Vansittart Mackay, Supt. of Police, Kathiawar, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

COOKE—JOHNSON—September 3, at Srinagar, Kashmir by the Rev J Hinton Knowles, Major John Cooke, 6th Dragoon Guards, to Theresa St Josephine, youngest daughter of the late W H Johnson, Esq. of Laduk and Kashmir.

FARWELL—LAMOND—September 8, at St St John's Church, Meerut, by the Rev C Moore, Lieutenant-Colonel W C Farwell, 26th Punjab Infantry, to Margaret Mary, second daughter of W Lamond, Esq. of Strandufl Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

DEATH.

MACKENZIE—July 26, at Zanzibar, of fever, Edmund Norman Mackenzie, youngest son of Sir William Mackenzie, K C B, C S I, of 2 Gloucester Houses, Hyde Park, London, aged 36 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1887.

BARODA is a progressive State, but in the preparation of its administration reports it is much behind time and much behind its neighbours. The report which has been distributed during the past few days is devoted to such ancient history as the administrative work of 1884-5. Since that year a good deal has happened in Baroda about which the report has nothing to tell. To mention only two incidents of some interest—one Dewan has given place to another, and some important reforms have been carried out in the military establishment of the State. For a reference to these matters people who watch the affairs of the State with interest will have to wait until 1889 brings with it the Baroda Blue Book for 1886-7. However, we must take the report as it stands, welcoming all the signs of progress that it conveys even though they come late in the day. It opens with a paragraph which has become almost as conventional as the Queen's announcement in the speech from the Throne that "her relations with Foreign Governments continue to be friendly." There was nothing remarkable to note, we are told, as regards the relations between Baroda and the neighbouring British districts and native States, which were "as cordial and satisfactory as before." The foreign relations of Baroda, indeed, were mainly formal, and its foreign policy had for its subject matter a few boundary disputes and certain extradition business which seems to have been conducted on the basis of an easy reciprocity, and to have been free from complications. It is worth noting how easily the extradition business of the native States seems to work both amongst themselves and with the British Government. In the year under report the extradition of nearly four hundred offenders was asked for by the Gaekwar's Government, of whom about three hundred were surrendered; while Baroda itself was called upon to deliver up the 169 men. The ease with which the system works suggests that it would not be a great undertaking for the Foreign Office to endeavour to extend the regulations for extradition so as to include fraudulent debtors amongst the persons subject to it. We in Bombay should think much better of this admirable system than we are able to do now if it were made to discourage the retirement of an absconding bankrupt to his "country" when his country happened to be in native territory. The other incidents of the Gaekwar's Foreign Policy, if it may be so called, were not of great importance, notwithstanding that one of his Highness's neighbours, the Rajah of Radhanpur, did think it worth while to go to the Secretary of State with an appeal against the Government of India's decision in a village boundary dispute. One feature is mentioned in the report which illustrates the gradations of Sovereignty that are characteristic of the native Governments of Western India. One of the Chiefs tributary to the Gaekwar—the Thakore of Bhaderwa—had been invested by his Highness with certain limited criminal and civil powers, which he was to exercise in subordination to the Baroda Government. But as several instances came to notice in which the Thakore persistently disregarded the conditions of his sanad, it has withdrawn the sanad, a step which seemed to indicate the existence at head-quarters of a vigilant regard for good government.

The judicial returns which the Dewan includes in the report are voluminous enough to give a clear view of the general administration of justice in the Gaekwar's dominions. But statistics also often misleading in a matter of this kind, and we hesitate to draw any large inferences from the facts here presented. But there are some salient features in the return which carry their own suggestions with them. When for instance we read that the average duration of contested suits was 213 days, we contrast this with the work of the Bombay High Court where, as was stated in these columns the other day, suits are on the average only three months old when they come on for hearing. But the comparison is unequal, and if made much of might be misleading. It is more to the purpose to compare the recent work of the Gaekwar's Courts in respect of the duration of suits with the earlier records, and this unfortunately shows that there has been a falling off since 1880, when the average duration of contested suits was as low as 159 days. This is not a good record; and still less satisfactory is the admission that out of 1,116 suits of more than a year's duration that were pending at the end of the year nearly four hundred were more than two years old. On the criminal side the most noteworthy feature is the large proportion of cases in which there is no conviction. As convictions were only twenty-six per cent. of the persons charged, three out of four of the accused people left the court with a reputation of innocence. The report offers no more lucid explanation than that they owed their escape either to no evidence of guilt having been laid before the courts on account of the cases having been withdrawn or struck off the file, or because the evidence failed to show their guilt. At all events the returns show that, roughly speaking, fifteen thousand out of the twenty thousand of the Gaekwar's subjects who were brought before his courts during the year in question were taken there either without sufficient reason, or at the suit of people who did not mean to sustain charges against them. The matter needs explaining, and the next report should deal with it—if the phenomenon continues—in a more conclusive way. More satisfactory than the paragraphs dealing with this subject is the laconic announcement that the branch of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department at Baroda was abolished during the year. It is to be hoped that this was entirely because its occupation had gone. Certainly the statistics of crimes for the year supply no reason for thinking that the step was premature.

The eagerness which the Gaekwar showed in bringing to a solution the long discussed problem of supplying his Capital with water has been one of the most creditable features of his reign. He wishes to make a new Baroda, and he will succeed. But he did wisely in determining that the water supply of the renovated city should take precedence of other enterprises, and the quarter of a crore which has been appropriated to this work will give results worthy of the best days of Indian water engineering. The greatest of the native Sovereigns of the old days were also the constructors of the greatest tanks and irrigation works, and the Gaekwar has established his title to be named with some of the most conspicuous amongst them. There is of course, nothing in the Public Works record of the year that can be mentioned in comparison with the commencement of the Ajwa Water Works, a ceremony which was performed with much State display. But the Baroda Government even then had a railway enterprise on its mind, which has since been brought to completion. It had already been decided to construct a narrow gauge railway from the Mehsana Station of the Rajputana Malwa Railway to the town of Wadnagar, a distance of twenty-one miles, at an estimated cost of a little over six lakhs. The line was opened for traffic in April of the present year, so that here, as in the Junagadh State, where the new railway is rapidly approaching completion, it does not take long to convert a well devised scheme into so many miles of good railway. The educational part of the report is creditable to the State. The growth of education in the Baroda territory has been very rapid. Fifteen years ago the number of vernacular schools was five, with eight hundred scholars, and with an annual expenditure of about thirteen thousand rupees: Three years ago the number of schools had risen to 241, and scholars to 24,359, and the expenditure to a little under a lakh and-a-half. But we are obliged to point out, what we have had to point out in the case of another of the great native States, the alarming disproportion between the outlay on education and that on an army of doubtful utility. Thus, the Baroda Educational Budget for 1884-85 amounted to a lakh and-a-half; the military budget to over twenty-nine lakhs! This is not as it should be—it is not as an enlightened ruler like the Gaekwar will allow it long to remain.

THE death of Major Evans Bell will come as a painful disappointment to his friends in India, whom recent accounts had led to hope for his restoration to health and usefulness. His public work, indeed, belonged to a period that had passed, for the questions with which the friends of India in England are led to concern themselves are no longer of the kind in which Major Bell chiefly interested himself. He was essentially the champion of the native Princes and the opponent of annexation, and his work was virtually done when Lord Salisbury—then Lord Cranbourne—resolved upon the rendition of Mysore to native rule. It has been alleged that this step was solely due to Major Bell. The India Office would not be disposed to admit this, and the case is one in which proof would be too difficult to make it worth while to raise the question whether this is so or not. It is enough to say that his statement of the case for rendition, as put forward in a work which the disappearance of the question from the field of controversy ought by no means to render obsolete, was powerful and temperate, and a model of all that such a statement should be. Such a statement would necessarily weigh with any Government capable of being influenced by reasons of public morality and political expediency, and that it weighed with the Secretary of State is likely enough. Major Bell perhaps took a larger view of the special circumstances of Mysore than the case warranted when he tried to deduce from it reasons for reconsidering all the relations of the Imperial Power to the native States. He had not to deal with a situation like that at Nagpur ten years before, when Lord Dalhousie, not for annexation's sake, but in the honest belief that the Bhoosla territory would be the better for British rule, and that he was warranted in so "taking occasion by the hand," took advantage of the failure of heirs and annexed the State. The incident brought Major Evans Bell to his "death bed" as regarded the Indian Political Service, as the episode of the Jerusalem Bishopric brought John Henry Newman to his "death bed" as regarded the Church of England. He was at the time assistant to the Political Agent at the Bhoosla Rajah's Court, and he indignantly disapproved of the Governor-General's policy. He paid for having strong convictions by soon after retiring from the service. He found in Lord Canning's proclamation acknowledging the right of adoption in the native princes ample justification for his indignation, reluctant though he seems to have been to recognize the fulness of the change of policy which that proclamation announced. Perhaps if he had deferred his retirement until the new policy had declared itself he would have found it as easy to serve the cause of the Princes of India by remaining in the service as by leaving it. But he distrusted the service, and we suppose he would have distrusted himself had he remained in it. "The field of Indian administration," he wrote, "is the very worst training ground for Indian Government," and though he did not go so far as to say that it was absolutely impossible for a Collector or a Resident to rise above the small successes of his official career to broad views of imperial policy, he held it to be highly improbable that he should do so. At any rate he deliberately chose his part; it cost him very considerable sacrifices, but he filled it well, and it would be ungrateful not to recognize the disinterestedness and the intelligence with which he fought for causes that were not often assured of a friendly hearing.

THE Calcutta paper which the other day announced, on the strength of rumours in railway circles, that Sir Theodore Hope would probably succeed to the agency of the East Indian Railway on his retirement in November from the Viceroy's Council, gave rein to its imagination or to some one's else. The simple truth is that no such arrangement has been made or even thought of. As to the complicated questions of railway policy concerning which the Government are said to be anxious to have Sir Theodore Hope's advice, and on account of which they are said to desire that he should remain in India, it would be interesting to learn what these questions are supposed to be. So far as we know there are no "complications" in this railway policy to cause anxiety to the Government. That policy has been deliberately entered upon, and presents no difficulties except such as arise from financial limitations. The report is not more baseless than the explanation which accompanies it is absurd.

THE mails for the Persian Gulf except Gwadur Jask and Muscat close at 1-30 p.m., tomorrow.

A MEETING of the Committee of the Bombay Corporation appointed to discuss the new Municipal Bill was called for yesterday afternoon, but it was adjourned till Monday next for want of a quorum. The members present waited for about forty minutes in the hope of getting a quorum.

ACCORDING to the *World*, the Duchess of Connaught goes to Germany this month to visit the Duchess of Edinburgh at Coburg, and Princess, Frederick Charles of Prussia at Glienicke, near Potsdam. Her Royal Highness leaves Malta for Bombay on October 29.

IT was resolved to transfer some of the young officers in the Madras and Bombay Staff Corps to the Punjab Frontier Force, thus giving them an equal chance with their compeers in Bengal of service on the border. It has been found, however, that Bombay has not any superfluous subalterns; and only one officer (Lieutenant Holland, 5th Bombay Infantry) has been gazetted to the Frontier Force. Madras also has, so far, been unable to spare any of its juniors, but seven or eight will be sent in the course of the next few weeks, Sir Charles Arbuthnot having consented to these transfers. By the 1st of October, the Frontier Infantry will again have its full complement of Wing Officers: the Cavalry are fully officered already.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT leaves England by the steamer of the 2nd December, arriving at Calcutta towards the end of the month, when he takes over the Public Works Department from Sir Theodore Hope.

THE appointment of Mr. Hanna as Agent of the Madras Railway, in succession to Mr. A. M. Saunders, to which reference was made the other day has been made, and that gentleman will shortly assume charge of the Agent's Office at Madras, when Mr. Robinson, the Acting Agent, will proceed on leave, and probably not return.

OWING to the complicity of monks in Mandalay in several recent plots, the Government have addressed the Thathanabaing; and, on the 7th instant, he held a convocation of the heads of monasteries in and about Mandalay to warn them of their responsibility in conniving at plots or harbouring bad characters. The Abbots seemed unwilling to bear the responsibility, but have agreed to use their best efforts with their monks. The Thathanabaing has now issued a proclamation warning all ecclesiastics against dealing in omens or astrology in trying to penetrate the secrets of the future. He cites the Taberin Sadaw, who was mixed up in the Pakkan Prince's son's attempt to burn Mandalay last month, to appear within 20 days and clear himself of the charges made against him, otherwise he will be declared contumacious and will be excommunicated, and will be arrested by the Government under warrant. This Sadaw (bishop) is in hiding

A BRAHMIN clerk, employed in the Madras Arsenal was, in February last, warned for service in the Rangoon Arsenal; but, fearing excommunication from his caste which the sea voyage to Burma would entail, he expressed his inability to proceed. As a punishment for his refusal, he was disqualified by Government for further service. A Madras contemporary learns that he recently memorialised the Government, stating that, as his relatives, who had threatened him with excommunication were in no way assisting him pecuniarily, he wished to set an example and give encouragement to his fellow-caste men in India by crossing the sea in defiance of his caste rules; and asked to be restored to his appointment. In his petition he drew the attention of the Governor to Shakespear's well-known lines on the quality of mercy, quoting them *in extenso*. Whether his Excellency was moved by the perusal of these lines, or wished to encourage the attempt to cross the sea on the part of Brahmins in general, does not appear; but it appears that the Governor has sanctioned his entertainment in the Ordnance Department at Rangoon, where some hands are wanted on the temporary establishment, subject to his being brought on the permanent establishment on the occurrence of a vacancy

WITH regard to a recent announcement that the decision of the Government of India that, for the purposes of the income-tax, a Volunteer officer was not an officer of her Majesty's Forces or of her Majesty's Indian Forces, had been reversed on appeal, and that it had been allowed that Volunteer officers *are* officers of her Majesty's Forces, it seems, according to the *Indian Daily News*, that the case arose in the following way:—Major Browne had officiated for a time as Commandant of the Presidency Volunteers, and was entitled, according to rule, to draw the Commandant's pay for that period. He claimed, as a matter of principle, that the amount should be exempted from income-tax, as being military pay under Rs. 500 a month, paid to him as a member of her Majesty's Indian Forces. Some one replied that Major Browne was not a member of her Majesty's Forces. Major Browne thereupon naturally remonstrated, being anxious to know to what service, as a Volunteer officer holding her Majesty's Commission issued through her representative the Viceroy, he was supposed to belong. The result has been that reported by us.

UNDER the heading "Fours into Nought Won't Go" a correspondent writes to the Lahore paper:—"It will be a comfort to many of us to know when Jubilee offerings are to come to an end. As a Volunteer officer I have just been invited to join my comrades in the regular army in a Jubilee offering to our beloved Queen. The individual subscription to be one quarter of a day's pay. Now as a Volunteer officer I have paraded at many times and places, but never yet at the pay table, and so my quarter of a day's pay should be represented by the figure O; but I have given Rs. 5 and, if on the strength of this a Government, which is supposed to heartily appreciate its Volunteers, will give me a sum of Rs. 15, the oftener a Jubilee comes the better, and I shall have much pleasure in communicating my name and address to the Pay Examiner."

PENSIONERS are a proverbially long-lived race. India can furnish some fine old-crusted specimens, for it appears to be a fact that several natives of the Upper Provinces are still in receipt of pensions who served under Lord Lake in 1805. Such veterans completely eclipse those old ladies who draw comfortable incomes from the national exchequer in recognition of services rendered to Queen Charlotte or her unhappy grand-daughter of Wales. In point of longevity they compare favourably with the Rev. T. Thurlow, nephew of the notorious Chancellor of that ilk, who died 13 years ago in receipt of pensions aggregating £12,000, granted in commutation of sinecure offices heaped upon him by his respected uncle. But the most wonderful of pensioners was a Mr. Jennings, who, in the days of his youth, took a hundred pounds share in a tontine; and survived all his fellow adventurers, dying in 1798, aged 103, and worth considerably more than two millions sterling. His paltry investment had for many years given him an income of £3,000.

A VERY cruel and hard case in which a native clerk of the registration branch of the Upper Burma postal department has been a victim is reported. It would seem that the clerk signed a receipt acknowledging a registered letter, which was declared to contain a currency note for Rs. 500, which was brought to the post office by a sepoy of a native regiment, which has since left Upper Burma for India. Some time after, the addressee got the letter, but the currency note was not to be found. The clerk was there-upon arrest on his own receipt, on a charge of criminal breach of trust, though he strongly and persistently denied that he had stolen the note. He was from time to time remanded and kept in the Mandalay lok-up for nearly six months, for want of evidence against him. Recently the postal department at Rangoon received information that the note had been discovered in India, and that the circumstances pointed to the fact that the sepoy had tampered with the letter and extracted the note. Thereupon the police authorities or whoever was responsible for the poor clerk's unprecedented detention in jail, sent an ordinary Burman policeman to release the man and to tell him he might go home as there was no charge against him! There were no amends, no compensation whatever ordered by the Magistrate, or offered by the police, and the cruellest circumstance is, that he has not had a certificate from the police authorities or the Magistrate, that there was no case made out against him, the consequence of which is, that the Post Master at Rangoon is unable to re-entertain his services.

"THE Indian Government and the War Office have acted wisely," says *Vanity Fair*, in giving encouragement to the study of Russian. It is inevitable that we shall have much to do with the Czar and his subjects, and even if we defeat them in battle we shall certainly be worsted by them in diplomacy. To minimise the danger of diplomatic swindling, and to facilitate military operations, it is obviously important that the Government should have at its disposal a large number of Englishmen well versed in the Russian language. As I have mentioned, encouragement is now being given to officers to study Russian, and I am happy to say that four officers have already obtained certificates of proficiency in that language. The great difficulty is the scarcity of competent teachers, even in England. The demand, however, will no doubt create the supply."

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

MR. O'BRIEN REMANDED.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

Mr. O'Brien has been remanded in custody until 23rd September.

CAPTURE OF MOONLIGHTERS.

A POLICE INSPECTOR KILLED.

The police arranged an ambuscade, and after a hard struggle, in the course of which the Inspector was killed and several persons wounded, they succeeded in capturing eight Moonlighters who were attacking a farmstead in County Clare.

LIVELY DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

RESIGNATION OF GENERAL BULLER.

Last night, in the House of Commons, Sir W. Vernon Harcourt made a most vehement attack upon the Government for stopping the meetings of the National League, and he characterised the action of Government as a flagrant illegality which Englishmen would never stand.

Mr. Gladstone followed in a speech in which he expressed his concurrence with what Sir William Harcourt had said.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Ireland, retorted by pointing out that Lord Spencer, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, had stopped numberless meetings.

In reply to a question regarding Colonel Redvers Buller, he said that that distinguished officer had resigned his appointment as Chief of the Irish Constabulary, not account of any difference of opinion with Government, but only in order that he might return to the Horse Guards.

Replying to a further question, Mr. Balfour declared that the police were perfectly justified in having fired on the mob at Mitchelstown, and that they had only done so in defence of their lives. Government, he said, would persist in firmly upholding the cause of law and order.

Messrs. Labouchere and Dillon, who stated that they were eye-witnesses of the whole affair at Mitchelstown, insisted that the police were the aggressors.

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

STETTIN, SEPT. 12.

His Imperial Majesty the Emperor William of Germany has arrived here on a visit.

ALL NIGHT DEBATE IN THE COMMONS

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

There was an all-night debate in the House of Commons on the Lords' amendments to the Coal-mines Regulations and the Truck Bills.

SUSPENSION OF MEMBERS.

Mr. Robert Graham, member for North West Lanarkshire, and Mr. Edward Harrington, member for West Kerry, have been suspended for braving the authority of the Speaker.

ANTI-RUSSIAN DEMONSTRATION AT SOFIA.

SOFIA, SEPT. 13.

A great demonstration has taken place here, the people expressing their determination to aid and support Prince Ferdinand to the uttermost.

The windows of M. Karaveloff's residence and the windows of the office of the Russian official paper were broken by the crowd.

Prince Ferdinand responded to the enthusiastic demonstrators from the balcony of the Palace and ended by exclaiming "Long live Bulgaria."

HEALTH OF PRINCE BISMARCK.

BERLIN SEPT. 13,

It is semi-officially stated that the treatment prescribed for Prince Bismark at Kissengen has temporarily weakened him and he will not be able to attend the manœuvres and rejoicings at Konigsburg, but goes instead to Stettin.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 13.

The Bishop of Calcutta left on tour yesterday. He visits several stations including Allahabad and Cawnpore. He then proceeds to Poona and afterwards to Madras, visiting a number of stations in the latter presidency, and arriving at Colombo on the 5th November, when he returns to Calcutta by sea.

THE RESIDENTSHIP OF MYSORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 13.

Sir Harry Preandergast succeeds Mr. Fitzpatrick as Officiating Resident of Mysore.

THE VICE-CHANCELLORSHIP OF THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

The Hon. Sir John Edge, Chief Justice of the North-West Provinces has been offered, and has accepted the Vice-Chancellorship of the Allahabad University.

THE SOUTHERN INDIA IFLE ASSOCIA TION MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 13.

The Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by Major Hemming, Military Secretary and Captain Preston, A.-D.-C., left Ootacamund for Bangalore yesterday. His Excellency will distribute prizes to the Southern India Rifle Association Meeting on the 16th inst., probably returning to Army Head Quarters on the evening of that day.

OBITUARY.

Dr. Adams and Captain Beaver: the latter is the oldest officer in the Madras Army.

POONA RACES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 13.

THIRD DAY.

The races came off successfully, the weather being beautiful. There was a large attendance.

1ST RACE.—"The Morvi Purse"—Rs. 500, presented by H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi and Rs. 150 presented by the Wankaneer Administrator, with Rs. 300 added from the Fund. For all 2 years old Bombay Presidency Country Breds 9st. Mares allowed 4lbs. Geldings 7lbs. The produce of imported dams to carry 14lbs. extra. Winners once 5lbs. twice or oftener 9lbs. extra. Entrance 1st May 1 G. M., 1st June 2, 1st July 3, 1st August 5, 1st September 8. With a sweepstakes of 2 G. M. for each starter. If 4 horses start the second to take half the entrances. Five horses in bona fide different interests to start or the Rs. 300 added from the Fund will be withheld. 5 furlongs.

Mr Farmer's b c b m Princess, 9st 1lb Greenhalgh	1
Mr Holland's d c b geld Talisman late Gangforward, 8st 7lbs, Kendall	2

Princess won easily in a canter. Time—1min. 11secs.

2ND RACE.—"The Hack Race"—Rs. 300 for all Arabs. Weight 10-7. Winners including those of Selling Races and Handicap once 7 lbs., oftener 14 lbs. extra. Galloways allowed 7 lbs. Entrance Rs. 20; to close and name the day before the race. G. R. Winner to be sold by auction immediately after the race for Rs. 600. Distance ½ mile.

Capt Hanwell's b a h King Arthur, 10st 4lbs, Capt Conran	1
Mr Runjeet's b a h Honey Dew, 10st 7lbs, Thakor Hurjising	2
Mr S A W's, g a h Moslem, 10st 7lbs., Mr Brazier Creagh	3
Capt MacDougall's b a h Caractacus, 10st 7lbs, Owner	0
Mr Framjee's c a g Wayal, 10st 7lbs, Dr Gaye	0
Mr Mirza Ahmed's b a g Lord Randolph, 10st, Mr Broadwood	0
Mr Farmer's b a g Brilliant, 10st, Mr Greenhalgh	0
Mr Farmer's c a g Marjook, 10st, Mr A Keyser	0

Won by two lengths. Time—56secs.

3RD RACE.—"The Corinthian Stakes"—Rs. 600 from the Fund. A Handicap for all horses qualified for the Criterion or Welter. Entrance 4 G. M. half forfeit. To close and name the day before the race. Winner to be sold for Rs. 2,000 G. R. See rules 24, 25 and 26. Distance 1 mile.

Mr James' b a h Admiral, 10st 10lbs, Capt MacDougall	1
Mr Apcar's b a h Saladin, 9st 11lbs, J Robinson	2
Capt Steele's b a h North Star, 9st 10lbs, Capt Conran	3
Mr Broadwood's ch h geld Meerschaum, 10st 4lbs, Owner	0
Mr Macpherson's b a c Argonaut, 9st 9lbs, Vinall	0
Col LeMerchant's and Mr Herbert's b a h Indigo late Black and Blue, 9st 4lbs, Dr Gaye	0
Mr Sedley's ch a h Boh Shway late Rocket, 9st, Owner	0

Time—1min. 58secs.

4TH RACE—"Champagne Stakes"—Rs. 600. For all Arab and Country-bred horses. Weight for ages and class. Winners of Rs. 1,000 in added money, or cup of that value once 5lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 10lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7lbs., of the day 14lbs.; Galloways allowed 7lbs. extra. Entrance 1st May 2 G. M., 1st July 4, 1st Sept. 8. When the race will close with a sweepstakes of 3 G. M. for each horse declared to start. Distance 1 mile.

Mr Melton's ch a h Eclipse, 8st 7lbs, Robinson	1
Hyderabad Confederacy's m a h Sunshine, 9st, Kendall	2
Mr Framjee's b a h Ringleader, 8st, Wool	3
Mr Cook's h cb m Duchess, 10st 2lbs, Brewty	0
Mr S A W's g a c Young Sultan, 8st 9lbs, Ahmed	0
Major Beaver's b cb c Victory, 8st, Thompson	0
H H Aga Khan's b a c Burnett, 7st 7lbs, Oomer	0

Time—1min. 55secs.

5TH RACE—"H. H. Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate"—Rs. 1,000 from the Fund. For all Arabs. Weight for age. Winners once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. extra. Winners of races including Handicaps to which Rs. 1,000 were added to carry an extra penalty of 4 lbs. for each such race won Maidens allowed 7 lbs., of the day 10 lbs. Galloways allowed 7 lbs. extra. Horses landed after the 1st September 1886, allowed 5 lbs. extra. Maximum accumulative penalties not to exceed 22 lbs. Entrance 1st May 2 G M, 1st July 4, 1st Sept 6. When the race will close with a starting sweepstakes of 3 G. M. for each horse declared to start. 2 miles.

Mr Ali Abdoola's b a c Connaught, 6st 13lbs, Luchman	1
Hydrabad Confederacy's b a h Samnite, 9st 8lbs, Kendall	2
Mr S A W's c a h Denmark, 8st 1lb, Greenhalgh	3
Mr Kismet's g a h Best Boat late Dinar, 9st 4lb, Taylor	0
Mr Aga Jan's b a h Turn of Luck, 9st 1lb, Clarke	0
Mr N's b a h Kismet, 7st 10lb, Ramchurn	0

Connaught led the whole way and won by half a length Time—3min. 52secs.

6TH RACE—"The Pony Cup"—Rs. 600 from the Fund. For all Ponies, weight for inches, English and Australians 13-2 to carry 9 st. 8 lbs. Arabs 13-2 to carry 9st. Country-breds 13-2 to carry 8st 9lbs. Winners once 5 lbs., twice 10 lbs., oftener 14 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs., of the day 10 lbs., Winners of races to which Rs. 1,000 were added to carry a special extra penalty of 4 lbs. for each such race won. Accumulative penalties not to exceed 26 lbs. Entrance 1st May 2 G. M., 1st July 4, 1st Sept. 8. With a sweepstakes of 3 G. M. for each Pony declared to start. Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Cook's b a p Tenasserim, 8st 3lb, Brewty	1
Mr Ali Abdoola's b a p Young Chorister, 8st 12lb, Kendall	2
Mr Macpherson's b a p Suspense, 8st 4lb, Vinall	3
Mr Maccartie's b a p The Mahdi, 10st 4lb, Mr Broadwood	0
Mr Runjeet's bn a p Luttoo, 8st 2lb, J Robinson	0
Hydrabad Confederacy's b a p Bullbull, 7st 7lb, Luchman	0

Won by two lengths. Time—1min. 10secs.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 13.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Australia with the English mails of the 2nd inst. left here for Bombay at 2 p. m. to-day and the same company's s. s. Bengal left for Colombo and Calcutta also at 2 p.m. to-day.

ADEN, SEPT. 12

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Massilia, which left Bombay with the homeward English Mails on the 6th instant, arrived here at 11 a.m., to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 12.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Siam arrived here this morning, one day before due date.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 12.

The Anchor Line steamer Asia arrived here yesterday afternoon.

LISBON, SEPT. 12.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, homeward bound from Bombay and Kurrachee, left here on the evening of the 10th instant.

SUEZ, SEPT. 12.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Surat arrived here this morning from Bombay.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 10th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3¼

The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69¾
4½ per cent. "	71¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109
Bar Silver	44¼

THE INVESTITURE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

THE following memorandum was issued last evening:—

With reference to the notification of to-day's date, No. 5836, regarding the investiture of H. E. the Governor of Bombay with the insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Emident Order of the Indian Empire on Wednesday next, the 14th inst., it is hereby intimated that the hour of investiture has been altered to 4-30 p.m., and that therefore half-an-hour should be added to each stated hour in the notification.

W. LEE-WARNER,
Acting Secretary to Government.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT,

SIMLA, September 12th.—The depression which was yesterday in the north-west angle of the Bay has advanced westwards across the Orissa Coast into the Eastern districts of the Central Provinces, where the barometer has fallen slightly. It has risen in all other districts, most rapidly in South Bengal, where the rise exceeds the tenth of an inch. The indraught at the head of the Bay is feeble, but easterly winds have again extended over N. W. P. Strong monsoon winds continue on Bombay and Malabar Coasts. Moderate rain has fallen in Burma, Bengal and the Eastern districts. N.-W. P., Central Provinces, North Deccan and Bombay Coast districts, south of Guzerat. Sholapur, Raipur, Secunderabad report three inches; Mercara, Moulmein, Akyab, Benares, Mussooree, two inches; Mangalore, Cochin, Jubbulpore, Gopalpore, Rangeon, Burdwan, one inch.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE 5-1st South Lancashire Division, Royal Artillery, leaves Fort William on the 13th instant for Bombay; en route for Aden. The Dalhousie will take this Battery and the 8-1st London Division from Colaba and the 1-1st Scotish Division, and 1-1st Western Division R.A., from Aden.

AN exchange of Battalions has been sanctioned between Captains H. R. B. Doune, and F. J. D. Lugard, of the Norfolk Regiment.

CAPTAINS H. D. ROBSON. Royal West Survey, and P. F. R. Newbury, Lincoln Regiment, have been ordered home on transfer to the 1st Battalion.

IN the Bengal Presidency this year general officers are to arrange for Punka and tattie watering establishments for barracks and hospitals.

AT a general court martial held at Rangoon, a Subadar, Naik and ten privates of the 7th Madras Infantry were tried and convicted of theft of the the Officer's Mess Stores on board the Canning between Madras and the Andamans. The Subadar and one private have been dismissed the service and one Lance Naik and two Privates imprisoned with hard labour for 4 months.

THE designation of the "Coorg Rifle Volunteers" has been changed to the "Coorg and Mysore Rifles."

THE inner folds of Officers' Forage Caps, Bombay Cavalry, are to be of the same colour as the facings of their respective regiments.

A CLASS composed of non-commissioned officers and soldiers of native regiments, not exceeding 20 in number, will be assembled at Bangalore on the 5th October for instruction in Army Signalling. It is reported that Madras soldiers, owing to their knowledge of the English language, are the most eligible and capable in the Indian Empire for instruction in signalling.

PRIVATE WALTER WHITE, 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, has been granted a silver medal for distinguished conduct in the field, in recognition of the courageous conduct displayed by him during the operations against the rebels at Pyatoway, Upper Burma, on the 23rd April 1886. Napoleon had a quicker method than this of rewarding gallantry in the field.

OFFICERS who have not been able to take the Burma leave this year will be allowed 90 days' leave next year, but this will include the ordinary 60 days' privilege leave.

APPLICATIONS from officers of the British service for leave to Europe, on private affairs, are in future to be restricted to one year.

SQUADRONS AND WING OFFICERS of native regiments who have not passed the qualifying examination for promotion to the Grade of Squadron and Wing Commander, are liable to be passed over for promotion in their regiments.

PROBATIONERS for the Staff Corps are not to be detached from their regiments during any portion of their period of probation.

MAJOR W. V. ELLIS took over command of the 14th Sikhs at Jhelum on the 6th September; and Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Smyth took over command of the 25th Punjab Infantry at Mooltan on 5th September.

THE Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces, Bengal, proceeds to Umballa on 10th November, Lahore, on the 11th, Ferozepore on thn 13th, Delhi on the 19th, Ajmere on the 26th, Agra on the 30th, Jhansi on the 5th December, Allahabad on the 10th, Calcutta on the 11th, Darjeeling on the 22nd, returning to Calcutta on the 28th where he will inspect Dum Dum, and will finish up with Barrackpore on the 4th February.

THE 21-st Brigade, London Division Garrison Artillery, which will arrive in India by the Malabar on the 20th October, has been selected for mountain equipments, and the 7-1st Brigade, Scottish Division, which will arrive by the same ship, has been selected for heavy battery equipment.

THE Government of India have again refused to meet the expenses of transit of selected shots in the Bengal Presidency, to and from central stations, for rifle competition. In this respect the minor Presidencies who have had their annual meetings at the Government expense since 1888 and 1871, respectively, have a decided advantage.

D-1 R.A., with horses anb guns, by way of Nandera, Karancha and and Nagpore, will march from Secunderabad on the 21st November and arrive at Kamptee on tffe 6th January 1888. Q-1 R. A., witb horsed guns, by way of Charur. Karpa, Marwa kanda, and Jarcharloo, will march from Farangkanda on 17th October, and arr ve in Serundrabad on 7th December 1887. U-1 R. A., with horses and guns, by way of Nagpur, Karancha, Nandera, Secundrabad, Marwakanda, Karpa and Chatur, will march from Kamptee on the 4th October and reach Farang kanda on the 3rd February 1888. M-2 R.A., with horses and guns, by way of Anantapur, B-Knee, Kurnool, and Jonumpett will march from Bangalor on the 8th October and arrive in Secundrabad on the 1st December. 1-3 R.A., with horses and guns, by way of Jarcharloo, Marwakhanda, Karpa and Chatur, will leave Secunderabad on 7th December and aeach Farengkhanda on the 14th Feb. 1888. The 2nd Madras Lancers, with horses, by way of Dhond, Raichor, Secundrabad, Narmal, Dardara, and Nagpore, will leave Bellary on 17th Novemb r and reach Kamptee on the 26th January 1888.

THE 5-1st South Lancashire Division, Royal Artillery, Fort William, proceeding to Bombay on the 13th instant instead of the 21st as previously ordered embarks there along with the 8-1st London Division, on the Dalhousie for conveyance to Aden, in relief of the 1-1st Scottish Division, and 1-1st Western Division, which will be conveyed by the aame vessel to Bombay. The 2-1st London Division, on arrival in India, will proceed by rail to Umballa, and there take over the equipment of 7-1st Northern Division, and will proceed to Jutogh, in the spring of 1888, for location there. The 7-1st Nortnern Division, will march to Umball there hand over its equipment to the 2-1st London Division, and will continue its marbh by rail to Barrackpore, where it will be quartered. The 7-1st Scottish Division, R.A., on arrival in India, will proceed by rail to Kareli, en route march thence to Jhanii in relief of the 7-1st Southern Division (heavy), the latter battery proceeding by route march to Kareli and thence by rail to Poona, where it will be quartered in place of the 2-1st London Division, R.A. The first troopship brings out the A. B. and C. Batteries, 2nd Brigade, Royal Artillery; the second ship brings out the six Garrison Batteries; the third ship brings out the O.-2, F.-3, and J.-4 R.A., and 11 Welsh Division; the fourth ship, the 21st Battalion Cheshire Regiment; the fifth ship, the 1st Hussars and M and H batteries, 2nd Brigade, R.A; the seventh ship, the 1st Battalion, Royal Fusiliers; and the ninth ship, the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

POONA RACES.

THIRD DAY.

THE following were the results of the ordinaries which were held at the Grand Stand:—

THE HACKS.
Value of Tickets Rs. 1,000

Mr. Farmer's Stable	30
King Arthur	200
Honey Dew	90
Lord Randolph	100
Caractacus	90
Wayal	40
Moslem	20

CORINTHIAN STAKES
Value of Tickets Rs. 1,000

Saladin	80
Meerschaum	60
North Star	90
Admiral	200
Indigo	80
Bohshway	40
Argonaut	140

CHAMPAGNE STAKES
Value of Tickets Rs. 1,000

Victory	40	20
Sunshine	110	200
Young Sultan	10	50
Burnett	150	220
Duchess	100	70
Ringleader	20	10
Eclipse	510	400

THE PONY CUP.
Value of Tickets Rs. 1,000.

Texasserim	480
The Mahdi	300
Luttoo	250
Suspense	30
Ali Abdoola's Stable	260

H. H. AGA KHAN'S COMMEMORATION PLATE.
Value of Tickets Rs. 500

Kismet	20
Ali Abdoola and Hyderabad Confederacy Stable	280
Turn of Luck	200
Best Boat Late Dinar	40
Denmark	160

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SEPT. 10.

THE Poona season reaches its height in September when entertainments of one kind or another are provided for almost every hour. Races, exhibitions, balls, theatricals performances, matches, tournaments—all have been reserved for the last few weeks of the season, so the return of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught will be marked by a fresh outburst of gaiety. The evening after the arrival of the Duke of Connaught, the massed bands of all the regiments now in Poona played in front of the Gymkhana Club. The grounds were opened to the public, and in the spacious balcony were assembled the members of the Club and their friends, not to mention a number of uninvited guests! His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and His Excellency the Governor and Lady Reay were present during the performance, which was pronounced exceedingly good. Though the bands had had but little time to practise together they nevertheless played in excellent time and tune. They will perform in like manner at the flower show it is said. On Wednesday, a large assembly—all Poona indeed—gathered at the Soldiers Institute where His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief opened the Soldiers' Exhibition. His hearty soldierly speech praising the institution, describing its origin and shewing its objects, namely the encouraging of the men to employ their leisure hours profitably, and to work up a career for themselves after leaving the service, called forth loud and sincere applause. His Royal Highness particularly mentioned the work of Private Kochel of the Durham Light Infantry—a model of the engines and appliances at the entrance of a coal mine. When looking at the various exhibits I noticed the Duke admire a portable writing table made by a Private in the East Yorkshire Regiment. Though quite large enough to write despatches upon, the table folded up into compact form, and looked not much larger or more difficult to carry than a violin in case. A doll dressed by a little girl in the Dublin Fusiliers and some handsome cushions and fine needle work were much admired, but the Institute was so crowded that it was impossible to see the exhibits well.

The second performance of "War to the Knife" took place on Thursday the 8th under the patronage of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. The attendance though good would doubtless have been better but that Thursday proved one of the wettest nights Poona has ever known. This was a pity as the proceeds were to be devoted to local charities. Most of the audience had heard the jokes, and enjoyed the fun at the first performance, which fact together with the pouring rain, made a them a little wanting in enthusiasm, nevertheless frequent applause and laughter testified to their enjoyment of the piece which went as well, and in some respects better, than on the first occasion. Mrs. Pullan (Penson) cast aside her natural grace, and became more thoroughly than before the calculating, shrewd, ignorant servant-maid. Her critical air as she arranged the folds of Mrs. Delacour's dress was very good. Also her anger and disappointment when she found Nubbly had no thought of proposing to her, and her alarm and confusion when she rushed in before the inebriated Nubbly, who had discovered the worthlessness of the cheque he had received in payment of his groceries bill and "hevenick parties hattended." Mrs Swire's clear enunciation and good voice, together with her thorough realization of the character of the lively, kindly, genial and pretty widow made her the favourite of the evening. Mrs. Danby acted the simple girl-wife with quiet dignity and feeling, but her voice is hardly clear or strong enough for a large hall. Her nervous dread of discovery when recognized by her quondam lover Thistleton (Mr. Dunsterville) was well evidenced. Miss Hayter acted her small part excellently. She copied the pert, robust, servant maid Jane, to the life. Her energetic disposal outside the door, of Nnbbly, and her indignation at being kissed by Thistleton couldn't have been better done, and many look forward to seeing Miss Hayter take a more prominent part with equal cleverness. Mr. Crowe's complete success in bringing out the character of Nubbly makes it matter for regret that he had not studied a worthier model than the vulgar, crying, indifferently honest, conceited green-grocer. Still the audience had to thank Mr. Crowe for the greater part of the refreshing laughter they enjoyed. Mr. Dunsterville and Mr. Palin, the young husband, acted well, indeed the whole play went smoothly, the voice of the prompters, was not heard on the stage till the detective appeared in the person of a raw recruit who forgot the words, and forgot to pull out the hand cuffs at the proper time, and must have wished that he had never consented to join the Company; however he more than made up for these little shortcomings afterwards by his effective piano-forte accompaniments to the Comic Drama that followed "War to the Knife." Mr. Propert's rendering of the good hearted, unpolished, but highminded John Blunt of Bristol, was very good. His Somersetshire accent, boisterous laugh, and provincial air, caused great amusement. Some however thought the character an easy one to portray as Mr. Propert, divested of his birth, education, and refinement, might stand for the portrait of honest, genial, generous, John Blunt. The idea however of Mr. Propert's powers as an actor being thus limited, was entirely dispelled when he took the difficult part of the returned felon in "The Rose bud stinging nettle Farm," and so proved himself to be a true artist. The opening dance in this farcical comedy was pretty, Mrs. Fanshawe, Miss Scott, and Miss La Touche taking part in it. Giles Furrow Mr. Falkiner, is in love with Rose Turnipfield (Mrs. Dunlop), and Sir Narcissus Slapdash (Colonel Keyser) tries to persuade the beautiful Rose to fly with him to "parson and Belgravia." Finding his suit rejected, he employs Hugly (Mr. Propert) to destroy his rival. But before the murder comes off Hugly proves to be the squire's elder brother and therefore rightful heir, and also the father of Rose. There's not much in the play, but the ludicrous burlesque of each situation caused hearty laughter. Colonel Keyser's dancing and Mr. Propert's quaint gestures and facial play, equally amused. Colonel Keyser as the Squire danced, took poison, slew himself, and jumped down a well all in quick succession, as if he had been doing nothing else all his life. Mr. Dunlop made a most eccentric looking beauty, and Mr. Burkley a ludicrous crippled old Gaffer Turnipfield. The clever burlesque acting of the different situations was backed by Mr. Nicholson's excellent performance of suitable music, and the closing dance in the midst of blue and red lights almost transported the audience to Drury Lane at Christmas time! The jokes and puns that caused hearty laughter while the fun and frolic was going on will scarce raise a smile if repeated. However here are a few of them:—

> "He has'nt got a single good or chattel
> No corn—save those produced by his boot makers
> The corns he stands on are his only achers."

"Memory keeps a taking me back to days which I've now completely forgotten."

"From honest ways he fell off, and became a fell-on."

"She has fallen flat. I will leave her to come round."

The whole company worked desperately hard on Thursday night, but doubtless felt rewarded by the thought of the heaps of rupees they had earned for the local charities.

The Poona Flower Show will take place on Wednesday next the 14th instant at the Empress Gardens. Poona is remarkable for roses, flowering shrubs, and plants of beauty, but the heavy rain of the past week will lessen the number of exhibits it is feared. To avoid the storms that so often spoil the grand Poona roses, the dates were fixed earlier than usual this year, but the storms hastened too, and have arrived in time. The grand-stand and enclosures were crowded with people on Thursday and Saturday, and the races were run, but no one looked happy; naturally for some days to come, Poona will pay full "worship to the garish sun."

Next week, as I have already told you there will be three theatrical performances in aid of the funds of the Bath School for officers' daughters. Poona has great expectations which will not in this case be disappointed, and other "coming events cast their shadows before," also the two best balls of the season take place soon the Club ball on the 21st, and the second Government House ball on the 23rd. It's whispered too that there will be a marriage or so by and by, though Hymen does not seem very busy. It's hardly time yet perhaps, to count up our gains matrimonial.

THE best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperients and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Rs. 1-4.

MR. MAX MULLER AND HINDU WIDOWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have perused with considerable interest the letter of Professor Max Müller which you have reproduced from the *Times*, and in which he proposes that a home and school for child-widows should be established in India with a view, as he says, "to alleviate the miserable lot of those poor child-widows under nine years of age." I have also read Mr. Justice Scott's reply, and as the subject is of some importance, you will, I trust, allow me to offer a few remarks on Professor Max Müller's proposal. The proposal is not a new one to some of us here, and, as Mr. Justice Scott points out in his letter, it was discussed at a private meeting in November last, when the conclusion arrived at was that an asylum on anything like a grand scale was sure to be a failure; and the only way of making the scheme feasible was to assist respectable families, disposed to give succour to distressed and persecuted widows. This is the view which is entertained by many enlightened Hindus, and I think, on the whole, it will be found, in the present state of things, to be the only correct view to take of the question.

The first question is whether the want of an asylum such as is proposed by Professor Max Müller is felt by any considerable number of widow in India. I do not wish to take up your space by discussing in this connection the much vexed question about the condition of Hindu widows. In spite of all the attempts that have been in some quarters made to show that there is nothing in that condition to excite pity, and that enforced widowhood is not attended with miseries, I believe all of us more or less feel that the lot of the Hindu widow requires to be greatly ameliorated. I admit that there are many Hindu widows, who go through the doom of perpetual widowhood without complaining; who live to consecrate, as it were, there lives to the memory of their departed lords; and who, in the homes where they reside, are held in very high respect. These widows are what they are not because of but in spite of the custom of enforced widowhood; while there are many more who feel that their lot is one of misery and on whom the custom presses with all its force.

This being admitted, the question arises whether, if an asylum be founded for the benefit of the latter class of Hindu widows, they will flock to it in any considerable numbers. My answer to this question is that for a long time such an asylum will not attract more than a small number of widows, for the following reasons:—

(1) The prejudice against the asylum will be very strong among the orthodox, and every attempt will be made to misrepresent its object. This will prevent many widows from seeking shelter.

(2) Hindus are a home-keeping people. Not the best of prospects can tempt us to leave our relations. In the case of widows, however miserable their lives may be, they will scarcely be able to get rid of the home-keeping propensities which they share with their people. They would prefer suffering all their miseries at home to going and living abroad among strangers and under conditions so new to Hindu ideas and Hindu influences.

This fact must be carefully borne in mind in considering Prof. Max Müller's scheme. Does it follow, then, that nothing can or need be done for Hindu widows? I do not say so. On the other hand certain cases that my friends and myself have of late come across show that something should be done to provide a home for those widows, who, finding it impossible for them to bear the persecutions of their relation, feel compelled to leave them, but who, in the existing state of things, do not know where to go and what to do. Such cases do occur, of course, in a society where for ages women have been taught to regard themselves as creatures much inferior to men, and where nearly all influences have combined to make them helpless, it is natural that the majority of the persecuted widows, through fear of such public opinion as they are taught to obey, will bear their lot calmly and make no effort to save themselves from those who compel them to save their heads and so on. It is only a few that can be expected under the present circumstances of Hindu society to have the moral courage to withstand the persecution and to tear themselves from their persecutors. Such cases have, however, happened; and the fact that a Hindu gentleman in Bombay, to whom Mr. Justice Scott has referred in the concluding paragraph of his letter to the *Times*, has gone on receiving "in his own house widows driven from home by cruelty" (I am quoting Mr. Justice Scott's words) clearly shows that something must be done to give help and succour to persecuted widows. The Hindu gentleman in question has never *declared publicly* that his house is open to persecuted widows. He has taken such as have come to him, and satisfied him that it is persecution which has compelled them to seek his protection. Now, it may be well asked, if during ten years fifteen Hindu widows were thus driven to seek shelter from their persecutors in the house of a gentleman who took them in merely because there was no other place to which they could go, is it not probable that many more would have come if there had been an organised institution, specially and publicly intended for the benefit of persecuted and helpless widows in India? The number of such would not have been large or numerous; but that the institution would not have proved altogether useless the example of the Hindu gentleman, referred to by Mr. Justice Scott in his letter, very plainly shows. It was only the other day that I learnt from some of my friends of the case of a widow, which certainly excites pity. On her husband's death she went to live with one of her male relations. Some years after he insisted upon her having her head shaved. The idea was, however, repugnant to her feelings, and she strongly remonstrated with her relations. They were, however, inexorable, and the poor widow, finding that it was useless to argue or reason with them any longer, left the house and travelled to a distant town, and is now there dependent on the charity of strangers. She is leading a very pious life; but it was persecution which, I am informed, compelled her to leave her relations and travel to a far off place. The case of the Brahmin lady who the other day married a Bania is another instance in point. She had to leave the house where she was staying because the people under whose protection she lived would not allow her to remain without having her head shaved.

All this does go to show that something must be done for persecuted Hindu widows. But it is a large question whether the time has arrived for an asylum of the kind proposed by Professor Max Müller and whether it will succeed. The success of such an institution will depend entirely on its management; and there are several Hindu gentlemen who have been consulted on the subject, and who think that such an institution, on an organised plan, will be very difficult to manage. They further think that as the number of persecuted widows who can have the moral courage to leave the homes of their persecutors is very small and will be so for a long time to come, the only feasible plan is, in the present circumstances of the Hindu society, to work quietly and create the *germs* of an asylum by forming a small committee of the Hindu widow's friends to ascertain and assist such respectable gentlemen as may, like the Hindu gentleman referred to in Mr. Justice Scott's letter, feel disposed to take in persecuted widows and give them the shelter and protection which they need.—Yours, &c.,

N. G. CHANDAVARKAR.

Sept 13.

THE POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE date fixed for the commencement of this Tournament is 4th October. The entries at present are as follows:—

The Palace Team (Hyderabad).
Poona.
The Hussars.
Bombay.

The Palace Team and Poona are sure to play well; Bombay is weak; and if the 7th Hussars sustain, as they are pretty sure to do, the reputation which they brought out with them from England, they may be considered as practically having the cup in their pockets. Though if the Tournament is likely to be small so far as the number of entries is concerned, there is every prospect of its being spirited, and smart Tournaments sometimes prove to be more exciting than larger ones.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE ROYAL SCHOOL FOR OFFICERS' DAUGHTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SEPT. 10.

ON Tuesday the 13th, Thursday the 15th, and Saturday the 17th, there will be Theatrical Performance, at the Gymkhana Club in aid of the funds of the Royal School for officers' daughters. The school was established in 1864 for providing at the lowest possible cost a good practical and religious education for orphan or other daughters of officers of the army and royal marines, on full, or half pay, or who may have died in the service. Daughters of officers of competent means are admitted only at remunerative rates, but elected pupils (orphans) receive the same care and education for the nominal payment of £12 per annum. The last report of the school shows a deficit of over £350 and it is to make up this deficit that a party of amateurs under the general management of Mrs. Pottinger propose to act on three nights of next week in the Gymkhana Theatre, each performance being different. Such a labour of love will be severe, and means a considerable amount of self-denial especially at this season when so much is going on. The success of the plays is undoubted, as Major and Mrs. Moore Lane, Mr. Propert, Miss Pottinger, and other well-known amateurs are among the performers.

In 1877, ten years ago, a company of amateurs, among them Mrs. Pottinger, Poona's greatest favourite on the stage, played for the same good cause, and the late Sir Maxwell Melvill wrote an epilogue to the play then acted which was delivered by General Pottinger. I give it below. It is as

> "The touch of a vanished hand
> The sound of a voice that is still."

The beautiful and fearless view of death seems prophetic, now that the hand that penned it is cold. The vivid description of the haven for the homeless, where our daughters may be "screened from all evil, nurtured in all good" and the references to its need of support, come as a voice from the grave pleading for sympathy and assistance. Surely such pleading will not be disregarded.

EPILOGUE BY THE LATE SIR MAXWELL MELVILL.

Ladies and gentlemen, whene'er a play
Is acted now in Poona or Bombay
It seems to be a fashion much in vogue,
To treat the audience to an epilogue,
In which the speaker seeks to raise a laugh
By what is popularly known as "chaff!"—
What jokes, elaborate puns, smart epigrams,
On little social weaknesses and shams,
Concluding with the invariable clause,
Expressing gratitude for kind applause.
Our Epilogue is in a different style;
More fitted to draw tears than raise a smile;
And if we thank you, we that tribute pay,
Less for your approbation of our play
Than for your generous sympathetic aid
To the good cause, for which our piece is played.
The World's a stage, so our great bard declares—
"And all the men and women merely players."
We strut awhile upon this narrow stage,
From infancy to manhood and old age.
Some great, some small, our various parts we fill
And act as best we can, some well, some ill,
A little while, then death the prompter calls
The final scene, and so the curtain falls.
Some friends may think of us awhile, and tell
Each other sadly that we acted well;
But soon new plays, new players, come and blot
Our memory out, and we are quite forgot,
Ah! well, my friends, whene'er the time may be
That the dark curtain falls for you and me,
I think we shall not sorrow much, nor weep
Because the play is done, and we may sleep.
Nay! but the thought most present to our mind
Will be the dear ones whom we leave behind,
To most of us, the keenest, bitterest pain
Will be to know that we have toiled in vain,
Through years of exile and of broken health,
And for those dear ones gained no worldly wealth.
The little children standing round our bed,
Who will befriend them after we are dead?
Weak, gently nurtured, how shall they endure
This world which is so hard upon the poor?
Oh! surely then 'twill comfort us to know
Our daughters have a home where they may go;
Where our lost comrades' children, one by one
In like distress, have the same refuge won,
And wait, with kindly greeting on each lip,
To welcome ours to sweet companionship;
Where through the long bright days of maidenhood.
Screened from all evil, nurtured in all good,
Our girls may pass through gentle innocent lives,
From happy maidens into happy wives.—
'Tis to support this home that we have made
Appeal this evening to your kindly aid;
And if, in thanking you, the words I speak
Seem hesitating and the verses weak,
'Tis that I strive, not only to express
An Actor's pride in his poor play's success,
But a far deeper, more enduring sense
Of obligation to my audience.
And now Good Night! if a good deed endures
Sweet sleep and pleasant dreams, they will be yours.
Good Night! and let that parting word include
The Army's thanks, the orphan's gratitude!

BOMBAY MEDICAL DEGREES.

I.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the report of the proceedings of the meeting of the Senate of the University published in your issue of the 10th instant I am glad to find that Dr. Khory has corrected a statement made in your issue of the 8th instant by "Medicus" to the effect that the L. M. and S. is a license and not a degree. It is a pity that some excellent quotations in connexion with the matter, culled from various medical periodicals which were placed before the meeting by Dr. Khory, were not published, as they would have enabled the public to form a more correct opinion on the subject. But even as it is the case is a complete one, and something more cogent and valid than mere opinions, assertions and impressions must be brought forward against it by those who are opposed to this proposition of Dr. Khory, if they at all want to shake the stability of his case. I fully agree with your correspondent "M. D. Bruseelles" that your leader of the 8th instant has contributed much towards enabling the public mind to arrive at a just appreciation of the grounds for and against Dr. Khory's proposition. All along his speech Dr. Gray seems to confound the degree of M. D. with that of M. B. High general culture to a certain extent is required everywhere, not for the M. B. degree, as erroneously asserted by Dr. Gray, but for the M. D. But Dr. Gray's idea of a degree is peculiar, and is based, not on facts and instances, but on the mere sentimentalism and whims which he so strongly deprecates in others. I now throw a public challenge to Dr. Gray and his supporters to point out any one amongst the Universities of the whole of the British Empire which makes such a high demand for general education for the M. B. degree (excepting the Universities of Oxford and Dublin, which, as you have shown in your leader, do not boast of possessing a superior medical reputation.) Nay, I go a step further, and challenge him to point out any, except the Indian Universities, which require such a high standard even for the M. D. It is not the B. A. or the B. Sc. that they exact for the M. D., but they have added such subjects as Logic, Moral Philosophy, Psychology, &c. Now let us analyse Dr. Gray's amendment. According to the present rules, a L. M. and S., after having subsequently obtained a degree in Arts, can try for the M. D. But if Dr. Gray's amendment be passed, it would be necessary for students to pass in B. A. or B. Sc. before going up for the B. M. and S. Thus the amendment is even more stringent than the proposition of the Medical Faculty, which is still lying as a dead letter in the files of the University. Now as regards his other statements. It is strange that a gentleman who boasts of 20 years' educational experience should confound the degree of L. M. and S. of the University with a license, though Dr. Khory distinctly proved that the University regarded it as a degree. But stranger still is it that a gentleman so zealous of the dignity of the University should charge it with deceiving the public by calling a license a degree. But, at any rate, his statement corroborates Dr. Khory's complaint that the degree of L. M. and S. is confounded with inferior licenses. Dr. Gray leads the Senate into an error when he says that the general education for L. M. and S. is inferior to that required for licenses elsewhere. I again challenge him to prove his statement by actual facts. I boldly say that the general education for L. M. and S. is decidedly superior to that required for licenses in any part of the British Empire, and is fully equal to that required by most of the Universities for the degree of M. B. That it is not a haphazard opinion can be proved from the tabular summary of extra professional subjects laid by Dr. Khory before the meeting of the Senate. With regard to his allusion to the London University, he could not be ignorant that the general education of that University is complained of as being fanciful, and that candidates prefer to go to Scotch and other Universities rather than waste their time and energy in fanciful education. He perhaps forgets that at Oxford, where the B. A. degree is required preliminary to the M. B., an attempt is being made to lower the standard of general education. The *British Medical Journal* makes the following observations on this subject :—"Even under the new arrangements, the number of terms which the average student will find it necessary to spend in Oxford is excessive. The first year after Matriculation has to be spent—some would say wasted—in preparation for the examination in classics and mathematics called moderations ; the second year is spent in preparing for the preliminary examination, and then two if not three years more must be given to Anatomy, Physiology, and Organic Chemistry. It thus appears that even under these new and improved regulations, a student of Medicine could not begin the study of Medicine until the beginning of his third year at Oxford, and could not therefore commence hospital work until, at the very least, the beginning of the fifth year after Matriculation. A simple statement of these facts leaves no doubt that the task of the Medical reform in Oxford is by no means concluded." And what high culture is to be obtained for in passing the B. Sc. ? It is nothing more than the P. E., plus some mathematics and a repetition of subjects taught in the Grant College. Even Latin, a knowledge of which Dr. Gray lays so much stress upon, is not compulsory in any of our University examinations.

Dr. Gray challenges Dr. Khory to point out any shining examples from amongst 300 L.M. and S. Your correspondent "M.D. Bruscelles" has fully answered it. I do not know what Dr. Gray means by bright examples. Bright examples, in my opinion, are those who have done some service to Medical Science, and have shone in their profession. If so, I can name Drs. Bhau, Narayan Gopal, Succaram, Anna, Lisboa and even Dr. Khory himself. But the alleged want of shining examples can only be remedied by throwing open to native practitioners various hospitals, laboratories, and other responsible posts which give great facilities for scientific researches, and which are at present monopolized by Dr. Gray and his confreres.

I leave to the public to decide between the statement of Dr. Gray and that of Dr. Cook, who says "the test afforded by examinations instituted by this University is a searching and satisfactory one, and all who succeed in being placed in the first or honour class may fairly be considered to be quite fit to take their places in the higher ranks of Medicine." But Medical men now and then discuss among themselves whether a normal class for the Professors of the Grant College is not a great necessity, than the raising of the standard of general education for Medical students. With some honourable and worthy exceptions is it not a fact that the teaching in the Grant College is inefficient, and that lectures delivered there are nothing more than mere repetition of the text books ? Were it not for the fact that there is only one College in Bombay, and that professors are appointed examiners, students would not tolerate such lectures for a moment. These are disagreeable facts that come out only when the other side takes a thoroughly hostile attitude. I do not know whether it is not bad taste to run down for the sake of mere party warfare the voiceless students whom these professors ought to defend against any aspersions that may be thrown from outside. What a marked contrast this to the zeal for the good of the students, and the high-minded disinterestedness displayed in past times by such men as Drs. Morehead, Peet, Ballingal, Haines, and Birdwood !—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 12. L. M. and S.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to call attention to the question that comes before the Senate on Thursday. While the carrying of Dr. Khory's motion against the practically unanimous opinion of competent European advisers would be an evil in itself and the revelation of a possible peril in the Government of the University, on the other hand it may be doubted if the amendment proposed by Dr. Gray should in its present form be adopted. It seems to me to contemplate the co-existence of two classes of students—candidates for a license and candidates for a degree—who might regard each other with no friendly feelings. Surely all should, in the first instance, be required to pass the L.M. and S. examination. Then those that are Graduates in Art, or Science might after a short period—say one or two years—be allowed to come forward for the M.B. ; others, after a longer period—say of five or seven years—when practice and experience may have to some extent supplied the want of a liberal education.

May I ask whether the second half of the degree proposed by Dr. Gray, viz , *Bachelor* of Surgery, exists at present anywhere ?—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 12. GRADUATE.

BRIGANDAGE IN TURKEY.

IT is unfortunate for Sultan Abdul Hamid that just at the moment when he seeks to regain his hold on Egypt, and shows so much reluctance to abandon the shadow of a Suzerainty over Bulgaria, fresh iniquities of Turkish rule should come prominently to light. In the limited possessions still held by the Caliph in Europe, (says a Constantinople correspondent) security for life and property is daily diminishing. Never has brigandage been as flourishing as it is now. In the territory surrendered by Turkey after the Berlin Congress, there is hardly a brigand left. On the other hand, wherever the Pasha administration survives, robbery and assassination are the order of the day. I have before me an authentic account of the present state of affairs in Macedonia, and, as will be seen from the subjoined particulars, a more scandalous one cannot well be imagined. In consequence of the recent daring exploits of brigandage, it was decided that a corps of 400 mule cavalry should scour the country in the neighbourhood of Salonica, while a battalion of infantry was to be sent to the province of Seres for the same purpose. Unfortunately these remedies were carried out in the usual Turkish fashion. The mule cavalry never left the town of Salonica, and the battalion of infantry, stationed at Seres, never received marching orders. Numerous bands of brigands well organised and led by intrepid chiefs, infest the different districts. Deeds of pillage, murder, and sequestration of persons are of constant occurrence. Those committed near the towns generally transpire, but those perpetrated in the more remote rural districts are known only to the authorities. The Alpach, a Turkish Albanian, after having robbed some travellers, told them to address themselves to the authorities at Kailar, and to let them know how much he, the Alpach, had taken from them. The Alpach was lately attacked by Saliko himself, an ex-brigand, much dreaded an account of his cruelty. He is at present amnestied, and chief of a detachment of police entrusted with the guard of the Klassura Road, between Kastoria and Veri. The attack was made in consequence of Saliko having received information that the Alpach had £1000 booty. The following are some instances of the acts of brigandage :—

On May 28, two Kiragjis going from Monaster to Salonica were attacked near Ostrovo by a band of twenty-five robbers, commanded by one Kosta. They were armed with Martini rifles. The Kiragis were robbed of T £5,000. On May 30 four Greeks belonging to the village of Porvi met a band of twenty brigands, also Greeks, on the road between Porvi and Kulkutsch. Three of the villagers were killed, one mortally wounded, and all of them were robbed. On June 13. near Gondegsi, between the rivers Wardar and Gallico, four merchants going from Salonica to Vodena were attacked and robbed at seven o'clock in the evening by a band of Greeks and Albanians. All their clothes, together with a sum of T£400, were taken by the brigands. On the same day, five merchants, of whom three were Turks and two Bulgarian, left Karafer for Salonica. They met Valdwanis' band (25 strong), and were robbed of T£600. On July 9 the body of an unknown individual was found stripped and robbed near Vasilika, two hours from Salonica. On July 13 a band made their appearance on the estate of Mehemed Bey. There they found the son and nephew of Mehemed Bey, who had arrived a few days previously to verify the crops, escorted by three Albanian cavasses. They offered a sturdy resistance. The manager of the estate and the nephew of Mehemed Bey were killed, one cavass was mortally wounded, and Mehemed's son disappeared. He is supposed to have been taken by brigands as a hostage. Two Austrian subjects, both poor labourers, have also been the victims of brigandage. One of them was robbed at Uskub. The second was attacked and robbed on the way from Seres to Bulgaria by way of Deschuma. He returned to Seres and sat out again shortly afterwards. He was again attacked, and only saved his life by swimming across a river. His agressors have been arrested On July 6th ten brigands were taken prisoners to Salonica. There were six Albanians, three Bulgarians and one Greek. They were arrested by the Commissary of Police, Hussein Bey, in the Carji of Aurethissar. On July 13, ten more brigands were arrested by the Bimbachi Abdullah Effendi, near Vardar Yenidje. Here and there the authorities are exerting themselves to keep the brigands down, but the scourge itself can only be distinguished by rigorous measures, which are not to be expected from the effete Ottoman Administration.

THE EXPANSION OF BOMBAY.

SOME interesting evidence on the subject of the future expansion of Bombay has been given before the Special Committee appointed by Government by Mr. D. Gostling, whose long experience as an architect and engineer enables him to offer some valuable practical suggestions for relieving the present congested state of the city. Mr. Gostling deals at considerable length with the Committee's interrogatories elaborating in the course of his replies a large scheme of improvements. Regarding the present land available for building purposes, he remarks that he knows of no absolutely vacant spaces in the town and island of Bombay and adds that in Bombay all land is in the hands of private owners.

THE EXTENSION OF THE NATIVE TOWN.

Passing on to the subject of the extension of the native town, he says :—

The space least built upon, and most desirable for the extension of the Native Town, is the area enclosed by the old Race-course. This is, in greater part, fairly high ground, easily drained. As soon as the old Race-course was given up, building work commenced, and has gone on year by year at an increasing ratio up to now. The value of land in this area had varied from 8 to 12 annas per square yard. Since the Ripon Road was made, which cuts through the eastern side of this area, the price of land abutting on the road at once increased to Rs. 5 per square yard ; while last week, in the auction sales of land belonging to the Municipality abutting on to the road, and which had been before the sale divided off into convenient small building lots, prices were realised of Rs. 10 per square yard. These increased prices are entirely due to the increased value given to the ground as building ground, by the road frontage.

This result is so encouraging that, in my opinion, the Municipality should lay out the whole of this area forthwith with new main streets parallel to Ripon Road, and subsidiary cross streets at right angles to the main streets, so that the building blocks should not exceed a length of 300 feet by a width of 100 feet, and for this purpose should purchase, by private arrangement or by special powers, as much of this land as possible, sell the same from time to time as the demand arises after the streets are made abutting on the respective lots and by the increased prices thus obtained recoup the cost of making the streets.

In Tarvadi, Byculla, and Mazgaon is much vacant land, and I would have all this also laid out in building plots ; but as these districts are further from the Native Town, and the whole area is already occupied by mango orchards and bungalows, I would lay out the whole of the old Race-course area before doing any thing elsewhere to any considerable extent. In addition to what I have already stated, there are two very important spaces which belong to the Municipality, *viz.* the Sankli Talav at Byculla Bridge and the Babula Tank on Babula Tank Road opposite the Jamsetji Hospital.

Having referred to some other spaces available for building sites, Mr. Gostling says :—

The old Race-course area is suitable for all classes of the Native community. So, also, are Tarvadi, Byculla, and Mazagon. A good many middle class Europeans live in Tarvadi and Byculla. Poor Europeans live in the same class of houses as poor Natives.

I do not think any preference should be given to persons, classes or institutions, in allotting sites. I do not think it either possible or advisable, on either political or social grounds, to attempt to locate "the classes" in any particular localities. These things are always better left to settle themselves. The rich and the poor always have lived together—the former in the principal, the latter in the back streets, and always will.

Private owners have the complete right to build in any way they choose. They seldom make a mistake in their building investments, because the unearned increment in the soil increases so rapidly in value in Bombay.

I think it would be a wrong policy to attempt to differentiate between dwelling houses and business houses or shops. If the Government wish to get full value for their property, all such restrictions must be given up.

THE PORT TRUST SYSTEM.

Mr. Gostling declares that the Port Trustees have discovered the proper system of realising full value for reclaimed ground :—

I am of opinion that the Port Trust have solved the proper system of realising full value for reclaimed ground. Their system is a small rent per square yard for the first 10 years, an increased rent for the next 10 years, and a still higher rent for the remaining 30 years. In ordinary building speculations the cost of the building is three times the value of the ground. In special cases, where the unearned increment is increasing very rapidly, these proportions may be reversed : for instance, in Marck's shop, Rampart Road, the value of the ground is three times that of the building, but here the exception only proves the rule. The Port Trust has a further condition—which is, I think, bad in its tendency—*viz.*, that at the end of th term the materials of the building shall be removed, a "*tabula rasa*," so to speak, made of the lease, and the Port Trust empowered to start afresh. Such a condition must encourage jerry building, work run up to last about 50 years, no more.

Now, as earthquakes are not likely to take place upon a trap rock geological formation such as Bombay, the only trouble we or our descendants may look forward to, is a sudden storm wave ; barring this, the masonry of the Government buildings on the Esplanade is good enough to last 500 years, and the teak work with substantial repairs will keep good for an equally long period. It is, therefore, not sound policy to stipulate that houses shall be built to last only 50 years.

GOVERNMENT LEASES.

He prefers the 100-year Government leases of the Byculla district, giving the following as his reasons for the preference :—

They contain a stipulation that, at the end of the term, the Government shall fix the rent (more or less) payable for a further term of 100 years, which shall be the same as that then payable in the district, that the buildings on the land shall be valued, and if the tenant agrees to the terms he shall pay the Government an amount equal to one-half the valuation, while if he declines the Government shall pay him the same half valuation of the buildings. The system of half valuation gives fair compensation for the unexpired improvements ; while the knowledge that this compensation has to be paid acts as a check to prevent either party from being over-grasping in their demands.

For some years after an owner builds, he does not get a full return, in rent, as interest upon his capital and hence it is proper that he should, at first, pay a smaller proportion of rent for the land. An owner in building often borrows money on mortgage at 9 per cent., though in recent years on sound investments mortgages can be got at from 7 to 6 per cent. ; still even this is greatly higher than Government paper, which while only brings 4 per cent. return.

Thus, if an owner has to purchase Government land outright, he will often be driven to a ruinous mortage ; while, if the Government let on lease, the lessee will be able to pay, as yearly rent, at least Rs. 50 per cent. more than the sale outright would fetch to Government when invested in 4 per cent. paper—that is, in the proportion that 4 per cent. bears to 6 per cent., while the owner would also be saved the heavy expenses and unpleasant enquiries into his private means that a mortgage entails.

THE GOVERNMENT POLICY IS UNWISE.

Mr. Gostling entirely disapproves the Government regarding the sale of land, declaring that the argument which he has heard advanced by Government officials that Government is obliged to sell the land in order to get funds is immoral and carries its own reputation with it.

The enormous sums paid to Government, in the share mania, of Rs. 100 to Rs. 120 per square yard for Esplanade land did Bombay no good ; none of it was spent locally ; it was sent to Calcutta for the military expenses of the Supreme Government. The result was that the unfortunate purchasers had to re-sell their land at from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 per square yard, and it took the long space of 15 years before any Government land could be sold at a much lower figure than Rs. 100 per square yard. I think, therefore, that any sale of land should be prohibited. The present system of Government for Esplanade land is a lease of 1 anna per square yard per annum for 999 years, and an additional purchase amount, varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 per square yard. On the west side of the Colaba causeway the Government price has been Rs. 10 per square yard, while on the east side the Port Trust have found no difficulty in getting Rs. 1, 1½ and 2 for 50 years' leases—equal, at 4 per cent., to at least Rs. 37 per square yard.

I think leases of 30 years are preferable to 50 years, as short leases keep the Government more in touch with the people,—that is, if the system of half or one-third valuation compensation is adapted, as above described. This half valuation should not, I think, be necessarily paid in money ; the house-owner upon a new lease should have the option of paying either in cash or in annual rent calculated upon the then market value of Government paper for the term of years of the new lease, and the Government should have the option of paying either in cash or in a perpetual annuity calculated upon the then market value of Government paper, with the further option of redemption at any time in cash, calculated in the same way.

I do not think Government will ever get the proper value for their land so long as the present secretive revenue system is carried on. At present you make an offer to the proper Government officer for the purchase of certain Esplanade land. He gives you no clue to guide you. He simply receives your offer, and says he will transmit it to Government for instructions. In due course, an answer comes, informing you that the Government will or will not sell. Who is the Government ? It may be the Secretary in the Revenue Department or Public Works, either or both the members of the Executive Council, perhaps the Commander-in Chief may have some objection, His Excellency the Governor may personally look into the papers, or the Collector of Bombay may be consulted. Everything is kept dark.

Compare with this the Port Trust system. The applicant knows exactly what to do. The Traffic Manager, the Chairman, Secretary and Engineer give him all information at once ; they know, by the offers they are receiving for similar land, what the land is worth ; it is brought before the weekly meeting of the Trust, and without delay accepted or rejected. If the latter, the applicant makes a higher offer. The Trust is permeated with the business ideas of business men and hence it succeeds.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING CONDITIONS.

Mr. Gostling complains of the Government building conditions as being onerous. He says :—

Those most complained of by house-owners are (1) that the buildings must be constructed of cut stone or (2) pointed bricks, (3) that the public arcades must be built of stone pillars and arches, (4) that each floor must be of a certain exact height. The consequence is that the walls are never water-tight in the monsoon, the stone arches in the arcades make the shops too dark and the owner is not allowed to build as high or to put in as many floors as he wishes. I would sweep away all these conditions, even though such alteration may conflict with my business as an architect. Cut stone is most expensive and porous to water. I would allow all buildings on Government land to be built of brick or stone and plastered on the outside. Many of the best ancient palaces in Italy are built of brick and plaster, or even squared stone and plaster ; the plaster is so good it is just like stone.

The only conditions I would retain are that the external design should be subject to the approval of Government, that the materials used should be first class that the chunam should be slaked with fresh water and the sand washed with same on the premises. I would further encourage the use of ornamental cast-iron pillars in the public arcades for the support of the superstructure.

He thinks it important that all footpaths should be arcaded over, and he would in addition allow projecting open verandahs, not exceeding one-fourth the width of the street, though the Municipal Act does not allow a projection of a greater width than four feet. He considers that the same facilities which are allowed in London of connecting galleries or passages being made between opposite houses should be extended to Bombay.

PUBLIC GARDENS.

On the subject of Public Gardens, he says :—

Bombay being an island of an extreme width of only 3 miles, with a daily land and sea breeze, I do not think specially reserved open spaces are necessary, except as below specified. The great desideratum is wide streets, nad plenty of them, laid out, as nearly as possible, due east and west, north and south. The Fort *minus* the Esplanade being only a quarter of a mile wide, reserved spaces there are still less necessary.

I would reserve the Esplanade from the Bandstand to Church Gate Station east and west of the railway, the triangular plot of ground between the Esplanade Main Road, Craicskhank and Waudby Roads, the garden between the Fort and Victoria Terminus, and the Elphinstone Circle.

BUILDING PLOTS.

I would lay out, in building plots, the area between the Esplanade Main Road, Queen's Road, Church Gate Street, and the Marine Battalion quarters, the area south of the road from the Bandstand to the Wellington Fountain, also the corresponding area west of same on the east side of the railway, the area south of the Wodehouse Road and bridge up to the Tramway Stables and Colaba Terminus, the Oval, and the whole of Chaupati. The Charni Road garden and the Queen's Road reclamation I would reserve as open spaces as necessary recreation ground for the enormous population of the Native Town lying due east of same.

I would preserve such gardens as are now in existence ; the other spaces mentioned I would maintain, as at present under grass, so that athletic games may be played on them.

BURIAL GROUNDS.

HERE are his views on the subject of burial grounds :—

The Parsi Towers of Silence are not dangerous from a sanitary point of view. When I consider that all Hindus make it a religious duty to walk bare-headed, and Musalmans also walk to the grave, I should be sorry to recommend that the existing burial grounds should be given up, or new ones opened at a distance. The Corporation have, I think, made a mistake in purchasing the new low-caste burial ground at the foot of Warli Hill. That is sure to be a populous locality before long ; and the new burial ground is just to windward of the Ripon Road area. The surface drainage reservoir on the north of the main drain has water-logged this new burial ground, so that there is no chance of the corpses becoming dessicated, or the microbes carrying on their destructive operations. For the sake of this burial ground it is advisable to abandon the reservoir on the east of the main drain which portion of the reservoir no one sees, and only preserve that portion which is visible on the west of the drain. If this is done, the water-logging of the soil will cease, and the burial ground do its legitimate work. A crematory, on the Italian method for burning the dead, should be built without delay, as an experimental measure.

NEW STREETS.

MR. GOSTLING recommend the construction of a large number of new streets both in the native town and in the Fort. The following are the new streets which he proposes should be made in the Fort :—

The new streets I purpose are as follows :—

(a) From west to east, commencing from the north, from Hornby Road to the eastern boulevard.

(1). Through street from the south end of Senoy Street to the east end of Roopji Street.

(2). Through street west and east of Dewji Dwarkadas Lane.

(3). Widening of King's Lane from the Sir J. Benevolent Institution to Bora Bazar Street.

(4). Through street along Bora Masjid Street and Masjid Lane.

(5). Through street along Bora Masjid Cross Lane to the rear of the Fort Police Court.

(6). A straightening of Hanuman Lane and Agiary Lane.

(7). Nanabhoy Bomonji Street, straightened south of Gunbow Lane into Barrack Lane, which last is already a wide street.

(8). Through street across Purshotam Chimnaji Street, north of the Agiary, south of the Parsi Panchayat, ending opposite the middle of the Commissariat Stores.

(9). From the southern part of Purshotam Chimnaji Street joining Barber Lane with Old Beef Market Lane.

(10). Tod Street to be bent into Military Store Lane.

(11). Nanabhoy Lane to be connected with the private lane belonging to the *Times of India* Office.

(12). Through street made by joining a straight line along the eastern half of Armenian Lane, the south of the Cathedral compound into the private lane belonging to Wallace & Co.

(13). Through street from the western half of Armenian Lane into Bruce Lane.

(14). Through street joining Tamarind Lane across the Old Secretariat compound with Bombay Green.

(15). Street projecting Ash Lane into the middle of Dean Lane.

(16). Through street connecting Hamam Street on the west with University Road, and on the east along the private lane south of Crawford & Co., the auctioneers, into Marine Street.

(17). Oak Lane to be projected to join the private lane between the Alliance Mill Office and Framji Sands & Co. into Dalal Street.

(18). Military Square Lane to be projected northeast to join Imperial Hotel Lane south of the Fort Chapel, from which to join the lane south of Claridge & Co. into Marine Street.

(19). Joining Military Square with Old British Hotel Lane across Apollo Street along the private lane into Marine Street.

(20). The lane north of the Old High Court to be projected in a straight line west into Rampart Row west.

(b) Streets to be connected from north to south :—

(21). From Hornby Road, along Purshotam Chimnaji Street, Nanabhoy Lane, across Church Gate Street and Armenian Lane east of the Fort Press Chimney, along the private passage, to Dean Lane.

(22). From the rear of the Fort Police Court, in a straight line to Cowasji Patel Street, Church Lane, across the Old Secretariat compound, Haman Street, in a straight line through a lot of old stables to the private passage west of Finlay Muir & Co.'s offices, across Forbes Street, through the Old High Court compound, to the south end of Bake House Lane.

(23). From Hornby Road north, along Senoy Street rear of the Sir J. J. Benevolent Institution, up to Nanabhoy Bomanji Street.

NEW RAILWAY TO MALABAR HILL.

FOR the purpose of obtaining building sites, Mr Gostling would recommend a tentative reclamation of portions of Back Bay and of the whole of the foreshore of Breach Candy and Nepean Sea Road :—

This last I would effect by constructing a railway from Grant Road Station across the Flats at Tardeo, crossing the Breach Vellard, rounding the point of Mahalakshmi Temple up to the foot of Harkness Hill. First, a breakwater or embankment of rubble masonry stones to be constructed. There is plenty of stone available on the foreshore, which is rocky throughout. The whole of the land inside the breakwater to be filled up in the usual way. Earth and stone are procurable at cheap rates from the quarries at Versova Point and from the hilly slopes of Salsette beyond Andheri, and sand from the south of the Harbour.

The great want of Malabar and Khambala Hills is railway communication. At present it takes as long to drive from these places as to rail from Bandra. With stations at the foot of Harkness Hill, Nepean Sea Road, Gowallia Tank Road, and Mahalakshmi Point, Malabar Point will be brought within half an hour and the Breach Vellard 20 minutes from the Fort. A large area in building sites will thus be reclaimed, which would well repay their cost, and prove a great boon, as bringing the health-giving breezes within reach of people of moderate means.

SPECIAL FUND FOR GOVERNMENT GROUND RENT.

He proposes that the receipts from all Esplanade and other reclaimed Government land, leased from time to time, should be placed in a special fund, to which the gruonds of the Esplanade fee fund should also be added :—

This fund should accumulate to repay the capital cost of further reclamations in Back Bay. The fund should be carried on upon a strictly commercial system ; no portion of it should be used for the reclamation of ground for military purposes at Colaba, except the capitalized receipts obtained from the Marine Battalion and Native Infantry Lines, should military experts deem their removal advisable. I anticipate that, all restrictive building conditions being removed as already referred to, the Esplanade land will let for comparatively high rents, approximating to those obtained by the Port Trust. If it should turn out that there is a large demand for Esplanade sites, Government will see their way to extend the Esplanade seawards.

For instance, when the annual rent amounts to Rs. 20,000, the Government will be in a position to invest twenty-five times that amount, or 5 lakhs of rupees, (at the present price of Government paper) in further reclamation.

RECLAMATION OF THE BACK BAY.

Mr. Gostling has large ideas regarding the reclamation of the Back Bay. He considers that the system of narrow parallel line of reclamation should be abandoned as expensive and unsatisfactory and recommends that a bold commencement should be made with a scheme for uniting the Fort and Colaba direct across Back Back to Malabar Hill. There are two directions in which this can be done .—

(1) A line joining St. John's Church, Colaba, with Government Gate, half way up the eastern slope of Malabar Hill.

(2) A line joining Church Gate Station with the same Government Gate.

The work would be commenced by a rubble stone breakwater a little to the south of the Church Gate Level Crossing. The inside of the breakwater, if allowed sufficient time, would reclaim itself. This would speedily happen to the shore end along the present sea face, in this way. The breakwater would make still water inside, and stop the existing shore current ; every rolling wave would bring in its proportion of fine sand, which would be deposited inside ; this action would be intensified in the monsoon. During neap tides, the upper layers of sand being dry, the strong north-west winds of the dry season would blow them up high and dry to the Church Gate end. It would probably be found most effective to leave large openings in the upper portion, or the whole height of the breakwater at distances of 1,000 feet or so or to maintain three-fourths of it at half the full height of the shore end. As the reclamation completed itself at the shore end, the upper portions of the breakwater would be extended. Thus, in a few years' time, Government would be in possession of a respectable area of building land west of Church Gate Station, which will have cost them practically nothing.

I would instance the Back Bay Swimming Bath, which fills up with 4 inch of sand per week, though the water is only changed once daily, equal to 2 feet per year. In the monsoon the deposit is much greater.

I am inclined to think that a quarter mile length of breakwater would show fair results ; half a mile or more would be better, as the sand would not deposit freely unless the water were reasonably still, and all current stopped for some distance from the shore. If a strong demand existed for these building sites, it would pay Government to hasten the process by carrying the sand from the low reaches up to roadlevel or to reclaim by boats. It is a mistake to suppose that said does not make a good foundation. It forms the most reliable foundation we have when free from running water under ground, so that all that would be needed would be to protect theinside of the breakwater with red earth, or moorum, deposited from time to time as the breakwater was extended. All the Government Esplanade buildings have 6 feet deep foundations built upon sand reclaimed from the sea, and they are thoroughly sound. The distance from Church Gate Station to Malabar Hill is just 2 miles, so that the present generation may hope to see this reclamation on a fair way to completion. It would contain an area equal to 33 squares, each measuring 1,000 feet square, or 3,600,000 square yards.

At the same time that this work is commenced, a similar breakwater should be put in hand from Colaba Church to Government Gate. Here the cost of the breakwater would be less, as it would run upon a reef extending 6,000 feet from the shore. The stone would be quarried on the spot and deposited in place by ordinary cooly labour, while the men would be kept fully employed, notwithstanding the tides, in depositing stones from the shore end by a narrow-guage tramway worked by hand. The sand would here fill up the angle along the Colaba shore up to Wodehouse Bridge, and give ample space for building sites.

So far as the reef extends, the breakwater could be constructed at moderate cost. Beyond that distance the water is 5 to 10 feet deep at low water spring tides, and the breakwater would cost much more.

A NEW VENICE IN BACK BAY.

I have thought upon this matter for years, and I look forward to the time when the breakwater being completed to Malabar Hill, a couple of locks being built at the hill end for the Chaupati boat traffic, the whole of Back Bay will be enclosed by a permanent lake nearly 3 miles long by a mile wide. The breakwater will be made sufficiently water-tight by moorum filling inside, the water being daily changed by opening the locks at high tide for letting in and opening the sluices at the Colaba end for discharging the water.

When that time arrives, and the bay can no longer be reclaimed by silting and drifting sand, the lake and its water traffic will be preserved, and the reclamations carried on by building rubble masonry sea walls faced with khanki stones, in great squares measuring (say) 1,000 feet square, built 60 feet and 30 feet apart to allow canals of that width, the building lots being arranged in these squares with cross streets, the same as in the earlier sections of the reclamation, and the communication from square to square effected by bridges 60 feet and 30 feet span. A 50-feet road would be all round each square next the sea wall. Thus, in Bombay, we should, in sober seriousness, develope a new Venice, as the easiest way of enlarging the city. Only sullage water would be allowed into the canals ; the daily current, entering near Malabar Hill and escaping at Colaba, would keep the water sweet. The squares would be well ventilated, as the openings between them would vary from 130 to 160 feet. The water being still, the walls would be built at moderate cost in ordinary stone and mortar.

PRIVATE RECLAMATIONS NOT ADVISABLE.

In every case, reclamations should be carried out by Government. Work carried on by companies or private individuals is not considered profitable, unless a return of 6 to 10 per cent. per annum is obtained, while Government work is profitable if only a net 4 per cent. is made. But the great argument against private enterprise in this matter is the loss of the unearned increment. Suppose the reclamation is a success, the house-owner is not benefited, but only the fortunate speculator. The Government should receive all the profit due to the increased value of the unearned increment, in order thus to obtain funds to extend the reclamations, and to carry on the general business of Government. I show how the work can be executed and extended, as funds accumulated, in such a way that Government cannot lose. They will only reclaim as the demand strengthens.

I would recommend Government to commence reclaiming Back Bay as the demand for Esplanade lots increases, and to reclaim the Malabar Hill foreshore as soon as the Railway Company have completed their break water and embankments outside.

BYWATER, TANQUERAY & Co. (late BYWATER, PERRY & Co) are agents for Residents abroad, Missionaries, Chaplains, &c., in every part of the world. Goods and Outfits supplied at Wholesale prices. Shipping passages arranged. Banking in all its branches. Full descriptive Catalogue post free. Offices :—79 Queen Victoria Street, London. 2,000 References.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Clan Munro, Captain Charles Jones, brought to Bombay last evening a cargo of timber from Moulmein which port she left on the 26th ultimo.

THE Eastern Telegraph Co's steamer Chiltern, Captain W Goodsall, was cleared out, yesterday for Aden, Malta and London. She has on board telegraph wires and other sundry cargo.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar's steamer Nyanza, 1421, Captain M Symons, which arrived in Bombay on Monday evening last, brought a general cargo and four first class and sixty-five deck passengers from Zanzibar. (Sept 3.)

THE B I S N steamer Purulia, Captain J Robertson, arrived in Bombay, yesterday afternoon, from the Persian Gulf. She brought on board a general cargo five chests of opium and eighteen deck passengers, males, females and children.

THE s. s. Bryn Glas, 1,505 tons, Captain H. Bettell, brought to Bombay yesterday afternoon, a cargo of 2,717 tons, of coals from New Port, having cleared that port on the 13th ultimo. Messrs Beyts Craig and Co. are her agents in Bombay.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

12TH SEPTEMBER, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
,, Amphitrite	2186	L. Lemesick	A	J. Janni.
S.S. Britannia	1991	Blight	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Deccan	2022	Case	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Verona	1862	F. Speck	E	P. & O. Co.
,, C. Graham	1911	T. White	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Kerbella	3586	D. Stuart	H J	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Kt. of St. John	2286	J. L. Shiell	K	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Bormida	1499	G. B. Digaino	L	F. Bezzoni.
,, Etolia	2056	Gill	O	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Niagara	2044	B. Cattier	P	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Nedjed	1738	J. M. Reid	Q	R. Framjee.
,, Avoca	904	C. Klyhol	Ibis	V. Ebrahim & Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
12	Nyanza (s)	Symons	Zanzibar, Sept. 3.
	Purulia (s)	Robertson	Busreh, Aug. 31.
	Bryn Glas (s)	Bethell	Newport, Aug. 13.
	Clan Munro (s)	Jones	Moulmein, Aug. 26.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
13	Assam (s)	Wheler	London.
	Chiltern (s)	Goodhall	Aden, Malta & London.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday :—

Steamer Africa, for Coast and Calcutta.
,, Verona, for China and Australia.
,, Nyanza, for Zanzibar.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Etaolia (s), 255 cwts coir yarn, P Govindji ; 30 bales wool, K Keerbhan ; 313 bales cotton and 441 cwts linseed, Robertson Bros ; 1,280 cwts bone meal, E Peerdina.

FOR LONDON.

Assam (s), 90 cwts olibanum and 10 cwts gum, D Khimji ; 7 cwts ivory, C Alloobhai ; 8 bales hides and 2 cases country furniture, C Jehangir and Co ; 26 cwts ivory, M H Adamji ; 4 cwts ivory, J Budrinath.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Nedjed (s), 2,001 cwts linseed, 2,001 cwts groundnuts and 4,002 cwts rapeseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Assam (s), 409 cwts mowdaseed, D P Batha and Co ; 999 cwts castorseed, Lang Moir and Co ; 600 cwts castor seed, and 600 cwts gingelly seed, Lang Moir and Co.

Britannia (s), 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Kt of St John (s), 60 cwts gum, D Ramji.

FOR KOBE.

Bormida (s), 50 bales twist, M Harukchund.

Deccan (s), 25 bales twist, N J Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida (s), 100 bales twist, C Khetsee ; 40 bales twist, The Bo Ud S and W Co ; 200 bales twist B Gorukram ; 100 bales twist, The C India S and W Co ; 500 bales twist, H P Jootha.

Deccan (s), 36 bales twist, R Habbibhai ; 86 bales twist, S E Sassoon ; 30 bales twist, The Anglo Indian S and W Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Loodiana (s), 100 bales cotton, C R Sethna.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR. *

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA MEDITERRANEAN.

2056 Etolia (s), Gill.

FOR LONDON VIA KARACHI.

1454 Kerbela (s), Stuart.

FOR MARSEILLES.

1991 Britannia (s), Blight.

FOR VALENCIA AND MARSEILLES.

1911 Clan Graham (s), Alexanderson.

FOR U. K., CONTINENT, AND ONE MEDITERRANEAN PORT.

2044 Niagara (s), Cottier.

FOR MARSEILLES AND GENOA.

2287 Kt. of St. John (s), Shiell.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE.

2085 Elektra (s), Mersa.
1606 Nizam (s), Haselwood.

FOR DUNKIRK.

1738 Nedjed (s), Reid.

FOR MAURITIUS.

529 L. C. K. Brebner.

FOR ADEN, MALTA AND LONDON.

832 Chiltern (s). Goodsall.—(Telegraph Lines str.)

FOR CHINA.

2186 Amphitrite (s), Lemesich.
1474 Bormida (s), Dagnino.
2022 Deccan (s), Case.
1515 Kashgar (s), Gadd.
1862 Verona, (s), Speck.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1221 Ardenclutha, Hamilton.
2033 Benvenue, Moddrel.
2117 Fulwood, Jones.

FOR RANGOON.

1448 St. Bernard (s), Young.

FOR ALLEPY.

948 Suffolk, Card.

UNFIXED.

STEAMERS.

1375 Empire (s), Davies.
1090 Miranda (s), Phippsen.

SHIPS.

2340 Glenricht, Davies.
1275 John O'Gaunt, Fowles.
1149 Leading Wind, Gray.

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

— I. M. S. Amberwitch.
— H. M. S. Briton, Lloyd—(For sale).
— I. M. S. Canning, Edwards.
— I. M. S. Dalhousie, Wilson.
— I. M. S. Investigator, Carpenter.
— I. G. Patrick Stewart, Tomlinson.

* Coasting Steamers and Country Ships not included

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

SHIPS FROM HOME PORTS.

1742 Middlesex, Janes—Penarth, May 28.
1822 Kelat, M'Kay—Cardiff, June 21.
1750 Altmore, Wyke—Clyde, July 6.
1385 Sierra Morena, Spencer—Penarth, July 18.
1998 Scottish Isles, Carey—Clyde, July 21.
1821 Lowther Castle, Scarbro—Cardiff, July 22.
1527 Bay of Bengal, Letts—Cardiff, July 28.
1620 Sierra Pedrosa, Turner—Cardiff, Aug. 5.
1690 Lodestar, Knowlan—Hull, Aug. 6.
1462 Orpheus, Young—Glasgow, Aug. 9.
1808 Sierra Miranda, Mesnard—Cardiff, Aug. 20.
1800 Oceana—Glasgow.
1684 Sierra Lucina—Cardiff.

FROM OUT PORTS.

889 Alice, Swain—New York, July 16.
421 Sinquasi, Richards—Mauritius.

STEAMERS

SHORTLY DUE.

1419 Khiva—Honkong—Left Suez Canal Aug 21—P. & O. Left Penang Sept. 5.
1437 Clan Monro—Moulmein—Left Suez Canal Aug. 28.
1609 Venetia—Honkong—Left Suez Canal Aug. 30—P. & O. Left Penang Sept. 8.
2647 Merton Hall—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Sept. 3.
1094 Timavo—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal Sept. 5.
1509 Eastbourne—London—Left Suez Canal Sept. 5—Via Karachi.
1494 Europa—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Sept. 5—Via Karachi.
2107 Australia—London—Left Suez Canal Sept. 8—P. & O.
2967 Singapore—Genoa—Left Suez Canal Sept. 8.
1375 Storm Queen—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Sept. 8.
1474 Bisagno—Hongkong—Left Suez Canal Sept. 10.
1591 Clan Forbes—Clyde—Left Suez Canal Sept. 10.
2318 Persia—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Sept. 10.
1839 Dragoman—Barrow—Left Suez Canal Sept. 10.
1450 Hampstead—Tees—Left Suez Canal Sept. 10.
2796 Valetta—Colombo—Left Suez Canal Sept. 11—P. & O.
2441 Imperator—Hongkong—Left Suez Canal Sept. 11.

EXPECTED.

1113 Draco—Hull, Aug. 11.
2284 Kt. Errant—Cardiff, Aug. 20.
1469 Kanzra—London, Aug. 29—Via Karachi. Left Lisbon Sept. 3.
1874 Ancona—London, Sept. 1—P. & O.
2333 Aston Hall—Liverpool, Sept. 2.
1372 Cuba—Liverpool, Sept. 4.
2319 Nubia—Liverpool, Sept. 7.
1475 Guildford—Middlesbro'.
1497 Rockcliff—Tees.
1225 Wivenhoe—Middlesbro'.
1386 Manitoba—London—Via Karachi.
1418 Dunedin—Cardiff.
1267 Rubens—Cardiff.
1733 Chollerton—Liverpool.
1132 Lucinda—Birkenhead.
1373 Clan Murray—Clyde.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 9.

Asbury, Surgeon, Mad Med Staff, on duty, from Belgaum.

Bell, Lt, Bo, 17th B I, from leave, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 13.

Mayne, Surgn Major, Mad I M S, on leave, from Raipur.

Durrant, Vet Surgn, Mad A V D, on leave, from Bangalore.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 13.

Farrant, Capt, Mad, 25th M I, to rejoin, to Bangalore.

James, Col, Bo. P W O Grenadiers, on leave, to Poona.

Wardrop Lt Col, Bl, 3rd Dn Guards, on leave, to Muttra

Asbury, Surgeon, Mad, Med staff, on duty, to Belgaum.

Baxter, Capt, Bo, 2nd Gloster Regt, on sick leave, to England.

Durrant, Vet Surgn, Mad A V D, on priv leave, to England.

Carleton, Lt Col, Bl, 1st Lincolnshire Regt, on duty, to England.

Newbury, Capt, Bl, 1st Lincolnshire Regt, on duty, to England.

Keene, Capt, Bo R A, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant B.V.R.C.

Bombay, September 14th, 1887.

1. The usual monthly Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head Quarters this day, Wednesday, the 14th instant, at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

2. There will be drill at Head Quarters this day, Wednesday, the 14th instant, from 9 to 10 p.m. Manual Firing and Bayonet Exercises for trained Volunteers, Squad drill for Recruits.

3. There will be a meeting of the Council on Thursday the 15th instant, at Quarter Master Soundy's to make the Preliminary arrangements for the next Rifle association meeting, at 6 p.m.

4. Major M. R. Wyer "E." Co. is granted one month leave of absence from the 1st instant.

By Order.

(Sd.) EUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON, Capt., Officiating Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps

BURMA.

A BURMESE MATRIMONIAL SUIT.—One Ramasawmy has been convicted by the Assistant Magistrate of Rangoon of criminal intimidation, and fined Rs. 20, with the alternative of 20 days' rigorous imprisonment. The complainant sued his wife in the Recorder's Court for restitution of conjugal rights, and obtained a judgment in his favor, and an order committing her to jail if she failed to return to him. She refused to go back, and when the complainant went with two Court peons to have her arrested the accused, who is her father, abused him and threatened to stab him.—*Rangoon Gazette.*

DARING THEFT FROM THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—A most daring theft was recently committed at the Telegraph Office. The Deputy Telegraph Master who was in charge of the stamps and receipts of money fell asleep, and when he awoke all the money and stamps valued at Rs. 500 was gone. The box in which the money was kept was found in another room.—*Ibid.*

A SERIOUS FRENCH DUEL.

A GREAT sensation has been produced in Paris by a duel which took place on August 20 at Villebon, in the environs of Paris, and has been attended with very serious results. The combatants were M. de Melville, a Lieutenant in the 1st Dragoons, and M. de Labruyere, a member of the staff of the Socialist organ the *Cri du Peuple*. The quarrel arose out of some comments made, first by the journal, and then by M. de Labruyere, on what is known as the "Gray incident." M. de Melville came up yesterday from Gray. The party proceeded to Villebon, and at three o'clock in the afternoon they were facing each other sword in hand The encounter was a very hot one. M. de Melville attacked his opponent with vigour, but the latter returned his thrusts with equal energy. The two men stood in front of each other neither yielding an inch ; and the seconds all of whom were officers, speak in terms of the warmest admiration of the conduct of their principals. At last M. de Melville sent his weapon through M. de Labruyere's right arm pit, and through his right lung ; the point appearing in the upper part of his back. At the self-same moment M. de Labruyere thrust his sword into his adversary's right lung. M. de Labruyere was immediately borne to the restaurant of La Tour de Villebon, where he was tended by Madame Severine, the friend of the late Jules Valles, the founder of the Cri du Peuple, as well as by several of his comrades. He passed a very feverish night. M. de Labruyere is in a dangerous state, and it is feared that complications may set in. As for M. de Melville, he too was taken to the restaurant where his opponent is lying ; but he insisted on being removed to Paris repeatedly remarking that he had no leave of absence, and must return at once to Gray. "If I die I shall die at my post," he declared. He was then placed in a carriage, which was driven at a walking pace to the Metropolis, and he is now in bed in a state of high fever and delerium at an hotel in the Modeline quarter. There is little doubt that the Minister of War will make M. de Melville's mind easy by giving him the leave on which he lays so much stress. He, of course expected when he quitted Gray to be able to return in the evening.

The latest bulletins to hand are more favourable. M. de Melville, whose condition was at first thought to be more serious than that of his opponent, is now pronounced to be out of danger. He was sufficiently well to bear removal yesterday from the hotel near the Madeleile, where he was lying to the Military Hospital of Val de Grace. No complications ensued from the fatigue to which he was necessarily subjected, and this morning he was strong enough to get up, and even to walk about his room. As for M. de Labruyere, he still at the hotel at Villebon, to which he was borne immediately after the duel. He is being tended by careful hands, and, although he is still in a very precarious state, his medical attendant does not despair of his eventual recovery. The second speak almost with bated breath of the furious conflict of which they were the spectators. M. Chabrillat had been chosen by lot to direct the combat. After crossing the swords of the two opponents he asked them each to go back one pace ; and when they had acceded to his request he gave the word to begin the fight, at the same moment releasing the two weapons. M. de Melville at once charged M. de Labruyere with the utmost energy. The latter, on his side, held his ground, contenting himself with keeping his arm outstretched and the point of his sword on a line with his adversary's eyes. The dragoon paused for a few seconds in his attack, and then resumed the offensive with even morefire then before. His repeated endeavours to turn aside M. de Labruyere's weapon at last proved successful ; and, availing himself of his advantage, he made a tremendous plunge and ran the journalist through the body, his sword emerging between the shoulder blades. But with a prompt counter thrust M. de Labruyere pierced his opponent's breast. This movement was not, however, noticed, the seconds and medical men having their eyes fixed on M. de Labruyere, up to whom they all ran. His shirt was stained with blood, which was gushing from his chest and back ; but it was he who drew their attention to M. de Melville, with the exclamation that he too was wounded, and that they must not leave him alone ; and it was then perceived that the dragoon's shirt-front had been run through, though not a drop of blood was there to show that he was hurt. While, however, his adversary was being removed to the hotel, M. de Melville suddenly grew deadly pale and swooned away, and he afterwards had three fainting fits in as many hours. Internal hemorrhage was dreaded by the surgeons but fortunately their apprehensions have proved groundless, and unless some complication arises he will recover. M. de Melville is the senior lieutenant in his regiment, and is expecting promotion. He has served with great credit in Senegal, and received the Cross of the Legion of Honour at the early age of twenty-four.

MR. BRIGHT ON COERCION.

An elector of North Hunts having written to Mr. John Bright to point out the disingenuous use of his name in a leaflet headed "John Bright on Coercion," circulated in support of Mr. Harris Sander's candidature, which quotes only from Mr. Bright's speeches of 1866 and 1867 and suppresses the fact that he voted for the so-called Coercion Bill of 1887, has received the following letter :—

Tenby, South Wales, Aug. 19, 1887.

Dear Sir,—I am not surprised at anything the Gladstonian candidate may write or say on the subject of coercion. He will probably not tell those who listen to him that Mr. Gladstone's Government, of which I was a member, passed two Coercion Bills in the years 1881 and 1882 far more coercive than the Crimes Bill of this year, the Bill of 1881 having seized and put in prison for many months many hundreds of men against whom no charge was preferred, who were brought before no magistrate and no court of justice on whose behalf no counsel was heard and for whom no witnesses appeared, and whose period of imprisonment had no fixed limit but was determined only by the wish of the Irish Secretary for the time. I have been a long time in Parliament, and many Irish Bills have been passed to strengthen the Executive. In my opinion these Bills were necessary, and I have never, so far as I remember, strongly opposed them ; but I have condemned successive Governments for not attempting such legislation as I thought desirable, and indeed loudly called for, for the improvement of the Irish tenants and people. I believe the Bill of this year is a necessary measure, and I have voted for it. If Mr. Gladstone's Government had remained in office in the summer of 1885 I believe he would have been forced to continue or to introduce a measure of a like character, which I should have supported, for then and now I could not have complained that Government was unwilling to pass useful and generous measures for the benefit of the Irish people. No Minister has done more as Minister for Ireland than Mr. Gladstone, and I am often almost ready to think that in despair he is willing to hand them over in future to the tender mercies of men who have given him so much trouble during his tenure of office from 1880 to 1881. It should be remembered that no Government, Liberal or Conservative, ever brings in a Bill of coercion except under the pressure of a belief in its necessity. Such a Bill is unpopular in Parliament and it makes a Government unpopular in the country, and so long as a Government can avoid it it does avoid it. I know this from my experience as a member of Mr. Gladstone's Government in the Sessions 1881 and 1882. The opposition is generally unjust and unscrupulous. It was never more so than now. A mixture of those who clamour for office with those who clamour for the separation of Ireland from Great Britain is one to be wondered at and dreaded and condemned. Pray excuse a somewhat long letter in reply to yours received this morning. You may make any use you please of this.—Yours, &c.,

JOHN BRIGHT.

A BANKRUPT AMBASSADOR.

"ONLY the mordant satire of a Grenville Murray," writes a correspondent, could adequately "hit off" the absolutely unique phenomenon of the appearance in the London Bankruptcy Court of an ex-British Ambassador. To that pass Lord Augustus Loftus has just come, after exactly half a century's employment in our diplomatic service ! "Hard lines" these, and none the less hard because Lord Augustus William Frederick Spencer Loftus has always been what society calls a "poor man." How his lordships came to be pitchforked into the expensive St. Petersburg Embassy always was, and probably will ever remain, a mystery ; it may have been (Mr. Murray would have sworn it was) solely that he might furnish yet another illustration of the accuracy of the square-man-and-round-hole theory. The "Jingo" *poseurs* of the clubs and the terribly smart (and perhaps not altogether disinterested) scions of the bureacracy in Downing-street affected to laugh Lord Augustus's diplomatic pretensions to scorn, and when he was sent to Russia exulted over the "dead certainty" that the Tzar's Ministers would put our unsophisticated, amiable, representative "in their pockets." And all this, forsooth, because the poor gentleman against whom a receiving order was made last Saturday was not a quarrelsome, hectoring, bellicose bully, but a Minister who, according to his lights, always acted in the interests of peace, instead of keeping the wires throbbing with cypher despatches conveying to our Foreign Office the alarming tidings that the Tzar's *troika* had dashed past him near the Riding School without stopping, and that the "Easter eggs" sent by the Emperor to her Britannic Majesty's representative were of such a trumpery character as to provoke the merriment of even the Embassy servants. What made against Lord Augustus Loftus remaining at our Embassy in the beautiful town on the Neva was the terrible expensiveness of the place as a residence, except to those blessed with a profusion of this world's goods. It was, not to mince matters the *res augusta demi* which drove Lord Augustus from St. Petersburg. Having scarcely any private fortune, he simply found himself enable to make both ends meet. An ambassador who cannot afford to be "in the swim" socially is in much the same position as the small tradesmen whom some Whitely or other has swallowed up—he must put up the shutters and open a new shop elsewhere. From the financial point of view it was exceedingly unfortunate for Lord Augustus that the marriage of the only daughter of the late Tzar and the second son of our Queen should have taken place during his term of office. That event was naturally made the occasion of inumerable fetes and parties, and of course the British Ambassador was among the first to be caught in the whirlpool of gaiety. It is within the writer's knowledge that his Excellency kept the violins going merrily. It was not exactly "open house" at our Embassy (for after all the, residence of one who is "Arub. and Min. Plem." is a semi-sacred place), but it was next door to it. Invitations were "as plenty as blackberries." "L' Ambassaduer d' Angeletdtree Lady Agustus Loftus prient M.——de leur faire l'honneur de passor le soiree ches eux Mardi, a dix heures." "L' Ambassadeur d' Angleterre prie M.——de lui faire l'honneur de diner chez lui Mercredi a sept heures." "Le Ministre des Etats-Unis d'Amerique et Madme. Jewell prient M.——de leur faire l'honneur de venir passer la soiree chez eux le Lundi a neuf heures." Every day brought with it a card for some festivity or other and everybody agreed that "the Loftuses did the thing well." No one family could have slaved more than the Loftuses to maintain the reputation of England for hospitality. The merest acquaintances were made as welcome, and felt themselves as much at home, as old personal friends ; nor was it a slight advantage to those Englishmen present for perhaps the first time in the Russian capital to be afforded in this agreeable way an opportunity of conversing with eminent natives, and so get, at first hand, information on a great variety of matters concerning which we had all been much at sea. Thus much, at least, is due to the gentleman who for several years represented us at the Imperial Court ; while none who ever crossed the threshold of the Embassy at the time I speak of are likely to forget the grace and abounding courtsy of the lovely daughter of the house, whose marriage was, alas ! destined to turn out so unhappily for her. It was necessary to find a "new shop" for Lord Augustus, and one was at length found, but not nearer than Australia, The ex-Ambassador at St. Petersburg became Governor of New South Wales, the post now held by Lord Carrington.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rates Rs.	a.	p.
Daily Prices—Beef—			
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0	4	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	3	6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	2	0
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0	5	0
Do. (round), per lb	0	1	6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	3
Shins, large, each	0	5	0
Do. small, each	0	4	0
Tongues, fresh, each	0	4	0
Do. salt, each	0	7	6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0	6	0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	5	0
Liver, each	0	4	0
Heart, each	0	1	6
Kidneys, each	0	1	0
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0	2	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	2	0
Oxtail, each	0	3	0
Sirloin, per lb	0	4	0
Fore Ribs, each	0	3	6
Beef Salt, English	0	7	0
Milk and Butter—			
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	6
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	0
Do. Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0	1	6
Jagree, per maund	2	8	0
Butter, English, per tin	1	2	0
Cheese do. per tin	0	12	0
Pork (Fresh and Salt)—			
Pigs, (Roasted), each	3	8	0
Do. Head, per lb	0	2	0
Sausages, per lb	0	4	0
Bacon, per lb	0	4	0
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0	6	0
Do. Lard, per lb	0	6	0
Pork, Salt, English	0	8	0
Boiled Lard, per lb	0	12	0

Mutton—	1st Sort.	2nd Sort.
Saddle, per lb. Rs.	0 4 0	0 2 9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 4 0	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0	0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Breast large	0 2 3	0 2 6
Breast, small, each	0 3 0	0 2 3
Head, each	0 2 6	...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 1 0
Suet, per lb	0 3 0	0 3 0

	Rs.	a.	p.
Sugar—			
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	7	0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	2	3
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. brown, per seer	0	1	3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0	1	6
Tea, Hill, per lb	0	14	0
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	10	0
Sago, per seer	0	1	6
Fruits—			
Pine Apples, large, each	1	0	0
Custard Apples, each	0	1	6
Pomeloes, large, each	1	4	0
Do. small, each	0	8	0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0	12	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	3	0
Orange, large, per dozen	3	0	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	12	0
Melons, musk, large, each	0	3	0
Do. do. small, each	0	1	0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0	4	0
Do. small, red, per dozen	0	3	0
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0	3	0
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0	2	0
Limes sweet, per dozen	0	12	0
Do. sour, per dozen	0	1	0
Pomegranate Muscat, per doz.	3	0	0
Do. Bombay, per doz.	0	8	0
Figs, Poona, per dozen	0	3	0
Pears, per dozen	1	4	0
Apples, Cashmere, per dozen	1	8	0
Grapes Cobul, per box	0	12	0
Chekoos, per dozen	0	12	0
Flowers, mixed, per bunch	0	2	0
Moosombies	1	8	0
Bread—			
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	6
Do. brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Roleng, 1st, sort per seer	0	1	3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb	0	5	0
Do. Bombay, per lb	0	2	6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb	0	4	0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	8
Bajri, Rice, per lb	0	0	6
Firewood—			
Coal, Europe, per ton	17	0	0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0	9	0
Babool, per candy	6	0	0
Do. per maund	0	3	6
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	5	8	0
Do. do. per maund	0	3	3
Aine, per candy	5	8	0
Do. per maund	0	3	3
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	4	12	0
Do do. do. per maund	0	2	9
Kurmell, per candy	5	0	0
Do. per maund	0	3	0
Khaire, per candy	7	0	0
Do. per maund	0	4	0
Ghee—			
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0	5	3
Do. Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer	0	4	6
Do. Jaffrabad, per seer	0	5	6
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0	6	0
Do. common, country, per bottle	0	1	6
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0	12	0
Vegetables—			
Potatoes, Australian, per maund	3	8	0
Do. do. do. per seer.	0	1	6
Do. Mahableshwar, large, per maund	1	12	0
Do. large, per seer	0	0	9
Do. small do. per maund	1	4	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	0	6
Do. Poona or Surat, large, per maund	1	4	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	0	6
Do. small, per maund	0	12	0
Do. do. seer	0	0	4
Yams, white, per seer	0	0	8
Do. red, per seer	0	0	8
Onions, per seer	0	0	3
Turnips, large, per dozen	0	8	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	5	0
Carrots, per seer	0	0	6
Cellery, large, each	0	1	3
Lettuces, each	0	0	9
Beet, large, each	0	1	0
Do. small, each	0	0	6
Radishes, white, per dozen	0	1	6
Do. white, per dozen	0	1	0
Tomatoes, per seer	0	2	6
Green Peas, per seer	0	0	6
French Beans	0	0	6
Knol Khol, per dozen	0	9	0
Brinjals, Bombay, per seer	0	7	0
Pumpkins, large, each	0	8	0
Do. small, each	0	6	0
Cucumbers, per dozen	0	4	0
Artichoke, per seer	0	1	0
Beams, double, per seer	0	1	6
Parsley, per small bunch	0	0	3
Water Cresses, per small bunch	0	0	3
Cocoanuts, whole, per 100	5	0	0
Do. shelled, per maund	3	4	0
Betelnut, per maund	4	0	0
Do. leaf, per 100	0	1	6
Sweet Petatoes, per seer	0	0	6
Cocoanuts Jangbhohar, per 100	6	4	0
Pickles, Country—			
Mango, per seer	0	0	9
Lime, per seer	0	0	9
Mixed, per seer	0	0	9
Papads, large, per seer	0	1	3
Do. small, per seer	0	1	3
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	9
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	0	8
Do. pounded, per seer	0	1	6
Dry Fish—			
Surmaye large per each	0	12	0
Palah, large, each	0	1	6
Do. small, each	0	1	0
Dhomee, large, each	0	0	9
Do. small, each	0	0	6
Bumlows, per dozen	0	0	6
Donugry fish, each	0	1	6
Oil—			
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	4	4	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	4	0	0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	4	2	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	3	6	0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	4	0	0
Castor Oil, per maund	3	8	0
Fresh Fish—			
Surmaye, large, each	1	4	0
Pamfred white large, per pair	0	12	0
Do. Medium	0	8	0
Do. small,	0	5	0
Do. Black large	1	0	0
Grain—			
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4	4	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	3	12	0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3	8	0
Gram, Jambooser, per phurra	3	6	0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	3	2	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	4	4	0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2	10	0
Ooreed Gheghary	3	12	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	0	0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	2	10	0
Raggy, per phurra	3	6	0
per phurra	3	12	0
per phurra	2	8	0
Jerasal 1st sort	6	4	0
Do. Dall, 1st sort, per phurra	5	8	0
Wal Beans, of sorts, per phurra	2	10	0
Wurree or Veragoo, per phurra	3	0	0
Kong, per phurra	2	12	0

N.B.—Fruit, Fish, and Vegetables are generally sold according to the quantity in the Market and the choice of them. Native Vegetables—always a good supply and of great variety.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London

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FOR
1887.

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INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes, nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. P. S. King, Canada, Buildings, King Whitehall,
Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

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Eczema on Scalp.

A POSITIVE CURE
for every form of
SKIN AND BLOOD
DISEASE
FROM

Scrofula on Neck.

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DISFIGURING HUMORS, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching and Burning Skin and Scalp Tortures, and every species of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Inherited, Scrofulous, and Syphilitic Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, from infancy to old age, are cured by CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin Cures and Beautifiers, externally.

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Cuticura, the GREAT SKIN CURE (a Medicinal Jelly for external use), instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp of Humors, Sores, and Dandruff, destroys Dead Skin and Flesh, heals Ulcers, Sores, and Discharging Wounds, restores the Hair, and beautifies the Skin.

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For Sale by all Chemists in India. Price, CUTICURA, 50cts.; large boxes, $1.00. CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cts. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, $1.00.

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It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

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INTO TWO, THREE, OR MORE REGULAR AND DISTINCT SIZES, BY USING
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WITH ADJUSTABLE MESHES,
And thus ensure your Wheat being Evenly Cracked & Reduced.

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Iron Full Concert Grand. OVERSTRUNG. A POWERFUL INSTRUMENT. SCALE 7 Octaves, 8 ft. 2 in. long, 5 ft. 1 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. SOLID MAHOGANY CASE. Cash Rs. 1,450.

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Upright Iron Grand, Indian Model. 7 Octaves, Perfect Check Repeater Action. 4 ft. 2 in. high, 4 ft. 8 in. wide, 2 ft. 1 in. deep, bound and screwed with brass. Consolidated Metal Frame, New tuning apparatus, Walnut or Ebonized case. Cash Rs. 1,400.

ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments of Rs. 125, each.
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The Indian Model Cottage. 7 Octaves, Patent Perfect Check Repeater Action, vertical Iron Frames, solid Mahogany case, brass bound and screwed. Cash Rs. 1,000.

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A DELIGHTFUL DEODORIZER.

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HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **THILUM.**
GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **HIPPACEA.**

TRADE MARKS
- "THILUM," for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Wounds, Bronchitis, Scorpion Stings, Mosquito bites.
- "OMUM CARPOOR," for Indigestion, Cholera, Colic, Flatulence, Dysmenorrhœa.
- "JVARA-HARI," for Fevers, particularly Malarious kinds, and as a Tonic.
- "HIPPACEA," the Stable Requisite, for broken Knees, Cracked Heels, Sprung Tendons, Mange, &c.

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan,
23rd June, 1881.

W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D.,
Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

I have found "Thilum" give *certain relief* in some forms of Neuralgia and I have used it with success in Sprains and Bruises, in fact in every case in which I have tried it, the relief from pain has been remarkable.

H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON,
L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E.

Rothern House, Brownswood Park N.,
14th March, 1887.

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Health* on 29th January 1886.

"Mr. F. H. BOWDEN, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C. and 29, Lansdowne-road "Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of "introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success "wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we "regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the "cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as

"COMP. ESS. OF OMUM AND CAMPHOR," now registered under the trade mark name of 'OMUM "CARPOOR.' It contains compound calculated to be of high service as antispasmodics and anodynes, "and as such is of use in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cramps and spasms of all kinds. In many "of the ailments, nervous and otherwise, peculiar to women, this remedy has been used with great suc"cess. Equally effective where used as an outward application, is

"HENRY'S THILUM."—This preparation contains neither opium, mercury, nor aconite, and is 'consequently free from all objections on the score of noxious or unsafe ingredients. In its effects "'Thilum' is sedative and astringent, while it has important qualities, rendering it invaluable for the 'treatment of bruises and hurts. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other pains, 'Thilum' should be "rubbed into the skin: and for toothache, a little should be rubbed on the gum, or placed on lint in the "hollow of a tooth which may be decayed. In chilblains we have personally tested the value of "'Thilum.' For cyclists and tourists at large; this ointment is very serviceable, and a pot of it should "always be carried in the cyclist's bag for instant application to bruises. As an application to piles, "'Thilum' is really invaluable; while used as an embrocation to the chest in bronchitis, it relieves the "pain and tension.

"JVARA-HARI," or "Fever destroyer," is an Indian Fever remedy, which, in feverish state acts with service.

" A Veterinary expert to whom we have submitted a specimen of—

"HIPPACEA,' OR "STABLE REQUISITE," reports that this latter preparation is an admirable 'remedy in many affections of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. For mange in dogs it is an invaluable "application and does not cause any subsequent smarting. For broken knees 'Hippacea' is also a most "excellent application, while for sore shoulders and cracked heels it is reported as forming an effectual "remedy. In veterinary practice 'Hippacea' should be widely used. It certainly appears to act effec"tually in promoting the healing of wounds and sores in our domestic animals."

The Court Circular of the 15th May 1886 says:—"In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian "Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the "old native jewellery from Madura; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this "week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the "building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are "so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As Dr. WILSON has stated, "they are "well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies "have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many "complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. "Thilum," the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a "specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive "in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures "Neuralgia, Sciatica Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, Burns, pains in the Joints "and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other "maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia "and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad "case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the "evening of the day in question we received the following communication: "I find it has already "sensibly assuaged the pain." We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found "Thilum" such a specific for rheumatism, and "Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has "bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful "remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, "to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its praises; and the "number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum-Carpoor," which is essentially a female remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply overwhelming. Although the chief depôt for these invaluable presriptions is Madras, a branch establishment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

To be had of the Manufacturer and Proprietor,

F. H. BOWDEN,
15 Armenian Street, Madras, and
43, King William Street, London, E.C.

And of respectable Chemists, and general dealers everywhere.

None genuine that does not bear the *fac simile* signature

T. Henry

Henry's pamphlet sent post free on application

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(1).—Timepice only, pendulum work, 12-inch dial, bold figures and hands, going 15 days. Cases of polished, dark hard wood. Particular care has been bestowed to the construction of the case to protect the works against dust and damp.......... Rs. 45

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(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets;

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ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS
"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.

Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & CO'S CARLTON TRADE MARK WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

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The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as ' AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*
The next best (5 Years Old) } as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

A LOVELY SKIN,

beautiful complexion, soft, smooth and delicate neck, face, hands and arms can best be obtained by discarding all leaden and greasy cosmetics and cheap soaps, which, not being allowed to remain on the skin cannot possibly have any good effect on it, and by using

Rowlands' Kalydor

a cooling, soothing, healing and refreshing preparation for the face, hands and arms of all exposed to the heat and dust of summer or the cold and damp of winter; it eradicates freckles, tan, sunburn, stings, redness and roughness of the skin caused by cold winds or the use of hard water, removes pimples, spots, discolorations, chilblains, eczema, etc., relieves inflammation, burns, scalds, inflamed eyes, and renders a chapped and rough skin delightfully smooth and pleasant. Gentlemen after shaving will find it allays all irritation and tenderness of the skin; it is warranted free from any lead or mineral ingredients, can be used with impunity on the skin of the most delicate lady or child, 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle; bottles of half the usual size at 2s. 3d.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL promotes the growth of the hair, and is also sold in a golden colour for fair-haired people.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO whitens the teeth, prevents decay, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Ask anywhere for ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid cheap, worthless imitations.

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HOCKINS
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
for HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

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CASTINGS UP TO 30 TONS.

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THE "TULWAR" CHARM OR TOOTHPICK.
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A model of the Goorkha Knife.
Fitted in case, Rs. 14, cash.

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June 15th, 1887.

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KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

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Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

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SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Sir G. DUNCAN GIBB. Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

Dr. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken daily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S
Late Staff Surgeon Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyones reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

Dr. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

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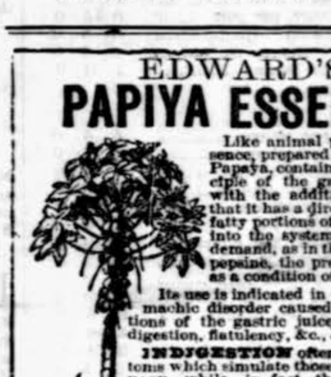

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Printed and Published by the Proprietor GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30 Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.